Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 20, 1844.

☞Those of our readers who have read the brutal assault upon our private character, in the "Spirit of the Age" of yesterday, cannot expect us to degrade ourself by making a formal reply.—We have deemed it due to ourself and family, to the credit of the newspaper press, to our readers, and to the ends of justice, to call the libeller of our character to account before a judicial tribunal. Such a course we had sincerely hoped to have avoided in our editorial career, preferring to suffer wrong in some instances, rather than appeal to a Court of Justice; but the libellous assaults of the "Spirit of the Age" are of such a brutal character, and so entirely unprovoked on our part, that self-respect would no longer permit us to hesitate

Had the libeller confined his slanders to our public and political conduct, however untrue his charges, we should have borne it with what patience we could, as a penalty every man in a public situation has to pay for his unpleasant eminence; but he has ruthlessly invaded the sanctities of private life, and has charged us with crimes, for even the conception of which we should abhor ourself, and for which he has not the slightest foundation.

We shall embrace this opportunity also to show to the public, as far as the case will admit, how entirely *false* are the charges made by the Post and reiterated by the Spirit of Liberty, in reference to the "fifteen Whigs," as the Age has this also among its charges. This most foul charge has been used by our enemies with much industry, and we now give them fair warning to prepare themselves, as we shall permit them to prove all that lies in their power, and after they have done, they will stand before the world as convicted slanderers.

☞The Post of this morning publishes a letter written by Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, in which he denies having used the language to Mr. Polk attributed to him. With this letter before us, which we never saw until Wednesday evening after our paper was full, in a Georgia paper, we retract our charge against Mr. C. C. Clay of Alabama. We make it on the strength of repeated declarations in various respectable papers, and had no doubt of its truth until we saw this letter. Admitting this, we do not admit the language was used by Henry Clay. The only evidence that we have seen on which the charge rests, is the statement of a certain Mr. Gholson, most likely a political enemy.

Having made this correction, we have a word for the editor of the Post. He has been in the habit for sometime back of quoting words which, he says were used by us, charging Mr. Clay with being a "profane and immoral man," and a "duellist and a gambler." We demand of the Post the proof that we ever used such language in reference to Henry Clay, or ever made such charges against him.—We ask for the paragraph in which such language occurs.

We did not hitherto deem the matter worth our notice, as Mr. Clay will stand or fall on his own merits, and is not accountable for any thing we have said. But as the Post seems to think otherwise, and is trying to make capital out of language we never used to the best of our recollection, we demand of the Post either to prove or retract its charges.

Association—Infidelity.

The closing article of the series on Association was published in the Age of yesterday, by which we discover that H. H. Van Amringe is their author, a fact of which we were not aware when we noticed these articles before. Mr. Van Amringe is an amiable man, of very respectable talents. We have no doubt of his sincerity in the promulgation of his visionary theories, or that he means well.—Still that does not absolve us from the duty of condemning what we believe to be wrong, and warning the thoughtless against dangerous errors. Mr. Van Amringe, it is well known, entertains very peculiar notions about religious matters, and will scarcely be considered a safe teacher on any theological subject. His lectures on Association, he tells us, are founded on the system of the French infidel, Fourier, and it cannot be expected the disciple will differ greatly from his master. The whole system we consider dishonoring to the Gospel of the Son of God, impracticable in its character, and most dangerous in its tendencies. It is calculated to sap the very foundations of social and civil society, open the door to tyranny and licentiousness, destroy the family relations, and rob man of independence and energy of character.

To show the absurdity and blasphemous character of these transcendental and visionary speculations, it is only necessary for us to quote the closing paragraph of Mr. Van Amringe's articles, as follows, to wit:

"Association will, it must thrive! It is the appointed order of social organization *prefigured* in the body of the *first* Adam, and the incarnation of the *second*. It is built on the *rock of ages*—the eternal truth of God, and although particular societies at the outset, from the difficulties of a first undertaking and a pioneer movement may fail, yet eventually the cause will prosper; for the word and the power of God fight for it."

Hurricane.—A tremendous hurricane swept over a portion of Iowa on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th instant, uprooting trees, blowing down houses, destroying crops and other property, and killing a number of persons. A short distance north of Bloomington, the Herald of that town states, it was immediately preceded by a very heavy rain, which continued to pour down for some twenty to thirty minutes. This storm was followed by a dead calm, of short duration, when, says the Herald, at about 6 o'clock, a whirlwind, raking a space of half a mile in width, passed through Centre, or Randall's Grove, about twelve miles above this place, with such force as to tear down the dwelling of Mr. Randall, built of heavy logs, killing Mrs. Randall instantly, and seriously injuring her son a young man of 22 or 23 years of age.

We also learn that within a few miles of Tipton, Cedar county, the residence of Mr. Mudge, (we believe that to be the name,) was blown to the ground, dangerously wounding Mr. M., and injuring four or five of his family. In its course, it tore down five or six houses in the same vicinity, and left neither tree nor fence standing behind it. It crossed the Mississippi a few miles above Cordovia, Ill., tearing down a barn, unroofing a residence, and twisting off trees at the ground, but without the loss of life, we believe.

What destruction was done between these two points, or how far it extended, we know not, but fear it is great, and many lives have been lost. A hotel at Moline, at the head of Rock Island, Ill., was struck by lightning, injuring four or five persons."

Naval Depot at Memphis Tenn.—An act establishing a Naval Depot at Memphis Tenn. has passed both houses of Congress, and is now a law.

Explosion.—The Richmond Whig states that an explosion took place in the Blackheath Pits, near that city, a few days since. Twelve persons, four Englishmen and eight negroes, were in the pit at the time of the explosion; one of them was found alive but insensible—since recovering. They had not been able to learn any thing of the others, as no one would be allowed to descend till all danger was past. It seems most likely that all had perished.

Col. Stone has published a second letter to Bishop Hughes. It handles the Bishop without gloves.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

The two Houses of Congress closed their sittings by adjournment soon after the noon of yesterday; and the Members of both Houses before this paper reaches the hands of even our nearest readers, will have dispersed North, East South and West

Notwithstanding the very short space of time allotted to the two Houses for business yesterday, scarcely exceeding two hours, several bills were passed, and a considerable number, after being signed by the presiding officers in presence of each House, were approved and signed by the President of the United States, who attended at the Capitol for the convenience of despatching them

Among the bills passed yesterday morning was a bill to extend for five years the pensions to the surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers

Among those also was a bill entitled "An act for the benefit of the stockholders of certain Banks of the District of Columbia," a copy of which will be found in another part of to-day's paper. This act does not extend the *charters* beyond their present term, (which ends on the 4th of next month,) but it secures the stockholders against loss of judgments, &c, which, without some provision of the sort, it is supposed would have been incurred. The act recognises the right of the Banks, or the stockholders therein, to place their business in the hands of trustees; which course will, we presume, be resorted to *before*, instead of *after*, their charters run out.—*National Intel. June* 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, it is understood that the nomination of Caleb Cushing, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, not before acted upon, was taken up and confirmed.

The nomination of John G. Clementson, (son-in-law to Mr. Calhoun,) of Philadelphia, to be Charge de Affaires to Belgium, was confirmed

The President is understood to have withdrawn from nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court the name of Mr. Walworth (then lying on the table) and substituted that of John C. Spencer. A single objection to acting on any nomination made on the last day of the session being sufficient, and objection being made, the nomination of Mr. Spencer could not be acted upon. The President then withdrew the name of Mr Spencer, and *re-instated* that of Mr. Walworth in its place on the table of the Senate

It is understood that no other nominations of much importance were yesterday made or acted upon in the Senate.—*Nat. Intel, June* 18.

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 22 1844.

Mr. Clayton's Speech.

We scarcely need ask for a perusal of Mr. Clayton's Speech in another column. The interest of the subjects, the *Compromise Act* and Dallas' votes on the Bank question, will be sufficient to command general attention. No act of any public man has been more misunderstood than Mr. Clay's in reference to the Compromise Act. Mr. Clayton has presented it in a satisfactory and luminous manner, and whatever may be thought of the Act itself, we think no man can, after reading this speech, deny to Mr. Clay the credit of the most patriotic motives. That Mr. Clay did not intend to give up the doctrine of Protection is now conclusively evident from the fact of his full acquiescence in the Tariff of 1842, which is eminently protective, both in its principles and details.

Mr. Polk, in this speech, is shown to have always been what he professes to be, a free trade man, and Mr. Dallas is most effectually used up. Such another good-natured but most scathing roasting we have seldom seen.

Put this and that together.

The Post of this city denounces Mr. Clay as an enemy to Protection. The Globe of last Saturday, speaks of Mr. Clay as "THE FATHER OF THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM," with "*Tariff manacles in his hand.*" Which is right, the editor of the Post or the Globe? Bad as Blair's character is, he in this instance has the *truth* on his side, which the Post editor has not.

"Polk and Texas."

This is the cry raised all through the South, and by public meetings and resolutions the friends of "Polk and Texas" go so far as to threaten a dissolution of the Union, unless they can accomplish this darling project. What do Pennsylvanians think of this? Can it be possible that any true friend of Pennsylvania's interests can support a man on such issues! That Mr. Polk was nominated because of his Texas and free-trade sentiments, and that he is now supported all through the South on these grounds, are incontrovertible facts. Are the friends of Mr. Polk in this region willing to meet these issues fairly? Are they willing to sacrifice every thing that a Pennsylvanian should hold dear for the sake of supporting their party candidate?

☞The Post names *thirteen* individuals which the editor says have left the Antimasonic and Whig ranks since 1840, and remarks, "these are *all we can think of* at the present moment!" These *thirteen*, the editor says, have some of them joined the Liberty party, and some of them are neutral. The Post also boasts of having gained two converts to the Locofoco ranks, Hon. W. W. Irwin, and Sam. W. Black. As Mr. Irwin is now in Denmark, the Post's statement may receive what credit people choose to give it, but of Sam. W. Black's conversion to Locofocoism, there is not a doubt, and if there is a single Antimason and Whig in the community who don't rejoice that Sam has found political associates more to his taste, we should like to know it. The fact is, Sam's defection from the Whig ranks is a matter of congratulation, and his return would be most sincerely deprecated.—The Post can therefore count *fifteen*, all told, (one of them in Denmark, and the remainder, except Sam, won't vote for Polk,) who have deserted the three thousand Harrison majority in old Allegheny county. If any thing could conclusively show the weakness of a cause, it is this enumeration of the Post. We question if there is an election district in the county that cannot show a greater number of converts from Locofocoism, to Whig principles, than the Post has enumerated defections from the Harrison ranks in the whole county. So much for the Post's boastful enumeration.

Locofoco Resolutions.—The resolutions of the late Locofoco Convention in this county are published in the Aurora. One of them hits poor *Dallas* a sore dig, by denouncing a National Bank as a "cherished project of old *Federalism*," when it is well known that *Dallas* was the *father* and *supporter* of the very Bank Bill which Jackson vetoed! Another of the resolutions upsets *Polk* at a blow by declaring the Convention in favor of a protective tariff, when it is well known Polk considers the doctrine of protection *infamous*, and the policy *ruinous* to the country! The resolutions are mum on the subject of Texas, although that is the hobby on which they hope Polk will ride into the President's chair. How long can the people be gulled by such shameless inconsistency!

Hon. Cornelius Darragh arrived home on Thursday evening. Mr. Giddings and Mr. Tilden, of Ohio, and Mr. Buffington, of this state, have passed through here since the adjournment of Congress.

Hon. James Buchanan was offered the Judgeship left vacant by Judge Baldwin's decease, but declined.

Among the bills which were passed on the last day of the session of Congress was one to extend for five years the pensions to the surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers.

The Treaty with Prussia, concluded some short time since by Mr. Wheaton, was laid on the table of the Senate, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Henderson, Huntingdon, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Upham, and White—27.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Haywood, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Tappan, Walker, and Woodbury—18.

A short time before the final adjournment, Mr. Mangum having temporarily left the Chair, Mr. Woodbury offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon Willie P. Mangum for the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of President pro tempore of the Senate."

The passage of this resolution drew from Mr. Mangum an appropriate and eloquent acknowledgement.

More yet of Disunion.

The projects of the Texas agitators become more and more distinct with every fresh arrival from South Carolina. In that State alone have they the boldness to throw off the mask. At a meeting in Union District on the 3d inst., a preamble was adopted in which we find the following sentiment openly avowed:

"Let it be said, once for all, that there are rights which we love better than we love the Union, and which we will not yield even to save it: and when called upon by the force of circumstances, which we believe are fast approaching, to make our election, our minds are made up as to the course to be pursued. We desire no political connexion with declared enemies to our peace. We neither daily nor doubt. We hold to our rights—GIVE UP THE UNION, and leave the consequences to God."

The same meeting passed the following among other resolutions:

"Be it therefore Resolved, That the immediate annexation of Texas to the American Union is demanded by the highest considerations of national policy and national safety; and believing that if the Federal authorities should fail to ratify the treaty now pending before the Senate of the United States, Texas must rely on some other Power for support, the question then becomes one of the greatest importance to the South; and no consideration, NOT EVEN DISUNION ITSELF, is sufficient to defeat the annexation."

Well has South Carolina supported the declaration of Col. Benton, that the annexation project originated in a desire to dissolve the Union.—[Whig.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. steamer Poinsett, Lieut. Semmes, arrived at Mobile on the 11th instant from Vera Cruz, via Galveston. She left Vera Cruz on the 3d instant, having on board Col. G. L. Thompson, the special messenger sent to Mexico some weeks since by President Tyler.—The Mobile Herald says—

"Col. Thomp on passed on yesterday with all haste to Washington. The import of the despatches borne by him is that Mexico rejects the proposition of obtaining her consent to the annexation of Texas and a portion of the Mexican territory to the U. States, and the Mexican Government reiterates the notice that the consummation of the treaty of annexation will be regarded on her part as an act of hostility from the U. States."

The Mobile Register says—

We learn from the officers of the Poinsett that 14,000 troops had assembled and were quartered at Vera Cruz, and that large quantities of military stores were arriving there. An English brig with ammunition, &c., had just arrived from Tobasco.—The Mexican authorities were loud in their denunciations of vengeance against the United States, and threatened to send an army to Washington if the Texan treaty of annexation was ratified."

There also arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst. a Mexican steamship from Vera Cruz, which port she left the day after the departure of the Poinsett. This vessel, it is stated, was specially engaged by the Mexican Government to transport an envoy, Sr. Don T. M. Gonzales de la Vega, who landed a little below New Orleans, and started for Washington immediately.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Vera Cruz, under date of the 3d instant, mentions the departure of Col. Thompson, and adds:—"He has not been successful in his mission, the Mexican Government having repeated its former declaration, that if Texas is annexed, she, Mexico, declares war."

The National Intelligencer says Mr. Thompson arrived in Washington on Monday, and a report was rife for a short time that Mexico had acceded to Mr. Tyler's offers, but subsequent events did not support the rumor. The Madisonian is silent on the subject, a certain evidence that the report is untrue. There is no doubt that Mexico has rejected John Tyler's offers with indignation.

☞There is nothing further from Washington on the result of Mr. Thompson's Mission to Mexico. The Madisonian continues silent on the subject. The Globe of Thursday night says:—"From a little drop which has leaked out from one of Mr. Calhoun's confidentials, (and of which we are well assured,) it appears that the "news is unfavorable" to the quiet acquisition we had hoped for. Santa Anna holds off. This, from teh hints we had will doubtless prove to be the true state of the case."

From the National Intelligencer.

Further from Mexico.

We learn further from Mexico, by way of New Orleans, that the "Diario del Gobierno" (the Mexican Government paper) of the 14th ult., contains an official notice in relation to the Congress which has been ordered to hold an extraordinary session on the first of the present month. The decree of Senor De Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Relations, and which has been approved by Valentin Canalizo, the acting President, sets forth that the time of the Congress will be occupied on the following important points:

First. In receiving the oath of the President, so that he can enter at once upon the duties of his office.

Second. In giving to the Government the power to increase the army, and furnishing the necessary means for so doing.

Third. In empowering the Government to procure ample pecuniary means, and everything else which may be deemed necessary, in order that Mexico may recover Texas, and preserve the entire national domain.

Fourth. In taking into consideration everything that the Government may send to the Congress, to the end that the Republic may be secured and its independence and honor preserved.

Such is the substance of the measures which will occupy the time of the extraordinary session of Congress of the first June. In the mean time it was recommended that the Deputies should hold preliminary meetings and consultations.

The Diario is filled, for the most part with Government documents and articles upon the all-engrossing subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States. The Mexican editors, one and all, say that Texas was and always shall be part and parcel of the Republic, and that the people will contend to the death before an inch of territory will be relinquished.

Gen Tornel has resigned his station as Minister of War and Marine. A new Minister will be appointed on the arrival at the capitol of Santa Anna, who is on his way thither.

Outrage at Nauvoo.—The Steamer Osprey arrived at St. Louis on the 12th, and reports that on Monday night, the 10th, the office of the "Expositor"—the Anti Jo. Smith paper, was destroyed by a band of the Prophet's dupes. The "Expositor" was established by a number of Mormons who opposed Jo Smith's course, and the disclosures made through it, completely enraged Jo and his supporters—The Council, therefore, declared that paper a *nuisance*, and then sent the City Marshal with an armed *posse* to destroy the office. The work of destruction was completed about ten o'clock at night. The press and types were taken into the streets and burnt.

☞We learn by the St. Louis Republican of the 14th inst., that writs were procured at Carthage—the county seat of Hancock Co—and officers despatched to Nauvoo to arrest the persons concerned in the destruction of the "Nauvoo Expositor"—the Anti-Mormon paper. This is thought will not be done—the law being powerless for good in that region.

☞The Mississippi was again rising very fast at St. Louis on the 13th, 9 or 10 feet would bring it up to the height it reached in the former rise.

☞David McDaniel and Powson under sentence of death at St. Louis, for the murder of Chavis on the Arkansas Plains, have been pardoned by President Tyler. The St. Louis papers do not know why.

☞The editors of the St. Louis Republican have seen a letter from Mr. Ryan, one of the Illinois State Commissioners now in London, in which he says the foreign bondholders have concluded to subscribe $1,600,000 to complete the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Piracy and Murder.—We recently mentioned the arrival at Nova Scotia of the English barque Saladin, under circumstances which rendered it probable that a horrid piracy and murder had been committed on board the vessel. A part of the crew was arrested and examined before a magistrate, and the steward and cook have made a confession of their terrible crimes, which is thus stated in the Halifax Journal:

"The Saladin, Capt. McKenzie, sailed from Valparaiso on the 8th of February, with thirteen persons including Capt. Fielding, a passenger, who had his ship seized at that place for smuggling, and his son, a boy about fifteen years of age. Nothing remarkable occurred from the time of sailing until the 10th of April, when Captain McKenzie and Fielding had a serious quartel, and did not afterwards speak to each other. Fielding then it appears, laid the plan, in conjunction with four of the men now in goal, viz: Johnson, Anderson, Jones and Hazen, to get possession of the ship, to accomplish which this series of the most deliberate and cold blooded butcheries were committed

On the night of the 14th of April, the mate, Byerly, while lying upon the hencoop, was murdered with an axe, and his body thrown overboard; the carpenter, was then called from the half deck, where he slept, and as soon as he reached the deck was felled with an axe and also thrown into the sea; when this was done they proceeded to murder Capt. M'Kenzie, who was asleep in the cabin, but finding his dog by his side, became alarmed and returned. Fielding shortly after went to the cabin and called out "a man overboard," which instantly brought Capt M'Kenzie from his birth, and while ascending the ladder and in the act of giving orders to put the ship about, was struck with an axe on the shoulder, he succeeded, however, in reaching the deck and grappled with the man (Anderson) who struck the blow, and while struggling with him two others attacked him, and Fielding killed him with an axe; his body was disposed of in the same manner as those of the mate and carpenter.

The watch below were called, and James, whose turn it was to take the helm, came up from the forecastle, and went aft for the purpose; when he reached his post the man at the wheel directed his attention to a rope on the taffrail, which he requested him to coil up, and while in the act of doing so, two of the mutineers pushed him overboard, the remainder of the watch, Moffat and Collins, were then sought for—the former had his brains dashed out, and the latter, while in the bows of the ship, was knocked overboard by a blow from a mall. In the morning, when the steward, Galloway, and the cook, Carr, came upon deck, they were compelled, in order to save their lives, to join the pirates.

A few days subsequent to these horrible murders, Fielding, not yet satisfied, and wishing to obtain a larger share of the spoil by dipping his hands still deeper in human blood, proposed to some of his companions in guilt to get rid of the others; this becoming known to them he was tied hand and foot and thrown overboard—his son met the same fate a few minutes afterwards. While in possession of the ship the pirates destroyed nearly all the papers, letters, books, &c. The firearms and other weapons were thrown overboard, evidently still in dread of of each other; the money was divided and the ship steered for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where after landing all the valuables they intended scuttling her, but they were not permitted to carry out their design—the hand of Divine Providence had interfered, they were thrown upon our shores to receive the punishment which the laws of the country award to those guilty such dreadful crimes."

From the Philadelphia North American.

MR. CLAYTON'S SPEECH

AT THE

DELAWARE WHIG CONVENTION,

Held in Wilmington, Saturday, the 15th inst

[A vast concourse of the Whigs of Delaware, and many from the adjacent counties of other States, met at Wilmington on Saturday. It was anticipated that the Hon. John M. Clayton would speak upon the Compromise Act, and great interest was manifested to hear him. The proceedings generally were of the most enthusiastic character. The following report of Mr. Clayton's speech comprehends the leading points, and generally the precise language which he used. The delivery occupied about two hours.]

The Hon. John M. Clayton presented himself to the meeting, and said—He rose for the purpose of tendering them in the first instance his thanks for the honor they had done him in appointing him to preside over so large and respectable an assemblage of Whig freemen here convened. With a single exception he had not witnessed, at any period of his political life, so great a Convention of any political party as he then saw before him. His chief object in attending the Convention to-day was for the purpose of endeavoring to bring back their attention and that of the country from the many distracting topics which now agitated and disturbed the public mind—to that greatest of all issues involved in the approaching Presidential election. In his view, that question was one of the highest and most important that could engage the consideration of the country.

It was a question whether we should surrender the protection of the Whig Tariff of 1842; whether we should abandon that Act which had extended to the laborer, for the first time in the last ten years at least, that protection which fairly belonged to him; whether we should return to that state of colonial vassalage in which this country existed before the Whigs of the American Revolution had achieved our liberty and independence by the great struggle of the Revolutionary War.

There was an effort of designing politicians of the opposite party to withdraw the attention of the voters of the country, at this time, from this which was the true issue—the greatest, assuredly, of all the issues to be decided. They were conscious, as all intelligent men must be, that there was in the United States at the present time, an immense majority of the voters of the country in favor of the doctrine of 1842, and opposed to the modern doctrine of Free Trade. But all the other questions which the ingenious men of the opposite party could press into the canvass were now brought forward studiously and avowedly to be discussed, and for the express purpose of covering, as with a mask, the great question upon which their great happiness and true interest depend. He would say that they were aware of the consequence of the decision on this issue. He declared that this was a common trick of designing politicians to withdraw the people from the questions which they decided, and to present others, for the purpose of avoiding defeat. He remembered an anecdote which was related to him at the time the Sub Treasury Bill was passed.

[Here Mr. Clayton, after an apt illustration of his point, proceeded in a most humorous strain to depict what was the condition of Mr. Tyler, and that of his instruments, in their efforts to obtain the annexation of Texas to the Union. His portraiture of the functionaries of the present administration, and of the Locofoco candidate in reference to the Texas question, drew forth repeated bursts of laughter from the assembled thousands. Whilst Mr. C., was thus entertaing his audience, the Reporter was greatly annoyed by an individual immediately behind him endeavoring to tie a young eagle to one of the supporters of the rostrum, and was consequently, to his great regret, prevented from taking adequate notes of this portion of the gentleman's excellent speech.]

Mr. C. went on to eulogize Henry Clay, and affirmed that if fairly dealt by, he must be our next President. (Loud, long, reiterated and enthusiastic cheering)

He would not predict the fate of James K. Polk and his followers. He invoked the attention of the meeting to the issue which must be decided at the next election. If the election goes against us, as a Republican he was willing to submit to the majority of his countrymen, and he would sit down with whatever of patience and resignation he could command. When, however, that decision should have been made, then as a Republican he would submit to it. He, however, often thought he would be glad to drive a bargain with the opposite party, in order that we should get rid entirely and forever of the Tariff question. Indeed, in his opinion, such are the prospects of the Whig party that he would be willing to risk the decision of the matter at the approaching election. He had received many communications from different parts of the United States, inviting him to explain the facts in relation to the course pursued by Henry Clay of Kentucky, and Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, in reference to the Act of the 2nd of March, 1833, commonly called the Compromise. Strange as it might seem, these tried patriots and able statesmen had been charged by our opponents with abandoning the Protective policy of the country! He found it impossible to answer all the letters that he had received on the subject; but if his fellow-citizens would have patience, he would attempt a reply to all those interrogatories in what he was now about to say. (A voice, "certainly—certainly, we will.") He said

"A chiel's among them takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent em."

Therefore he hoped all who felt an interest in what he had to say, would receive the information through the public prints. (Applause.)

He was a member of the Senate of the U. States at the time of the passage of the Compromise Act, and was also a member of the Committee to which it was referred. He was one of those who voted for it in all its stages, and for its passage; and he thought he had as great an opportunity of knowing the motives and objects of Mr. Clay and Mr. Frelinghuysen, as any other man belonging to that honorable body;—and he would now say briefly before he proceeded further, that the great objects they had in view, were not only to save the honor of the States then in danger, but also to save the Protective principle and the protective policy itself.

It was quite a common error even among intelligent men, to suppose that the act which those gentlemen voted for, did, in some part of it, abandon the protective principle. It was by some supposed—indeed, it was by many believed, that the act was an act to reduce the duties down to 20 per cent, at the end of nine years and four months, and that the act contained a binding stipulation that after the 30th day of June 1842, the duties should not be laid higher than 20 per cent—a duty insufficient for protection, and in fact insufficient for the purposese of revenue itself. He knew that in order that the meeting should understand the subject, they must accompany him through a dull detail of drowsy facts, but the question assumed an interest it had never assumed before, and it was very important, nay, absolutely necessary, that it should be placed in a proper light before the people, as well for their information as in justice to the great statesman and patriot whom the country delighted to honor. (Great and enthusiastic cheering.)

It was not true that the act called the compromise, was a bill to reduce duties merely at the end of a stipulated period down to 20 per cent. The first section of that act provides for such a reduction, but the third section positively provides that *after the 30th of June*, 1842, such duties only shall be laid as will raise sufficient revenue for the economical administration of the Government, and that those duties shall be assessed on the home valuation and be made payable in cash. Now, the act, when fairly explained, was an act to reduce the duties to 20 per cent at the time specified, *unless*, at that it should be found that the duties were insufficient to support the wants of the Government, and if they were, then the act positively provided that such duties should be laid to meet those wants, and further that they should be collected in the manner that he had just described.

Observe, that according to the language of the bill, which he had just quoted, all revenue necessary for the support of the Government must be derived from import duties, and import duties alone, after the 30th of June, 1842. Well, how is the revenue derived under the act of 1833? Not from import duties alone, but from import duties and the proceeds of the sales of the public lands: but, simultaneously, he might say, with a passage of the compromise act, Congress passed a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of public lands, for a limited time; and it was a part of one great system of finance and revenue, designed by those who voted for the compromise, to withdraw the proceeds of the sales of the public lands from the general revenue of the country for ever, to distribute them among the States, and for a certain period, which he had already mentioned, to lay duties—*sufficient duties*—for the support of the Government, and to defray all the necessary expense of it. According to the scheme and general system of the compromise, the Land Bill was as much a part of it as the act of 1833 itself. The understanding was that all revenue should be collected from imports and that so much should always be collected for the economical administration of the Government.

As Whigs we wanted no extravagant administration of it. Gen Jackson, in his previous message had said that the Land Fund should cease to be a source of revenue. We took him at his word, and we passed a bill in both Houses, having that object in view. It was then sent to the President, at the time the Compromise Act was in his hands. He returned the Compromise Act with his approval, but he retained the Land Bill. He retained it too, under circumstances which no means could justify. He kept the bill in opposition to that which he (Mr. C.) conceived was his duty, and that was to have returned it to that branch in which it originated, in order to have it passed, if possible, by a vote of two-thirds. Having been present at the time, he (Mr. Clayton) knew the fact, that if Gen. Jackson had returned the bill, it would have become a law—for such was the returning good will among the gentlemen of the South, in consequence of the Compromise itself, and such was the understanding of all in reference to the great system of Finance, that they informed us, without hesitation, they would vote to pass the bill in spite of the veto, which bill we had passed in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 20. But it was now said by gentlemen that sufficient firmness was not shown on that occasion! If Mr. Clay and Mr. Frelinghuysen, say these gentlemen, had shown a greater degree of firmness, we might have saved the whole—we might have saved more than we saved at the time. Now, he did not doubt the courage and manly bearing of these gentlemen, but if they had been in the position of Mr. Clay and Mr. Frelinghuysen, he questioned whether they would have done differently. He must be permitted to say, when he made these remarks, that they do not understand what the concessions made by the bill were. And, he was satisfied, that if it had not been for the passage of that act, at that time, the whole protective policy of the country would have been crushed ten years ago.

At the commencement of the session of Congress of 1832-33, Gen Jackson in his message avowed himself to be in favor of a judicious Tariff, and for the first time proclaimed to the people of this country that it was doubted whether greater evils did not flow from this system of protection than relief—that no Statesman had contemplated perpetual protection, and all that had been contemplated was *temporary protection!* These and similar remarks satisfied us that he would throw into the scale against the Protective Policy the whole influence of his gigantic party. It was too late in the day to tell the people of this country that Gen Jackson could not have crushed the Tariff at that day. Gen. Jackson came into power an advocate and friend of the Internal Improvement System, and those who spoke against it were turned out of the political church.

Before he was President of the United States he proclaimed no hostility to the Bank; and while he was in the Senate, he voted for the most latitudinarian construction of the Constitution in reference to Internal Improvements—and he "won golden opinions from all sorts of men." His was a system tactics the most extraordinary, and developing results of the most extraordinary character. He was one of the greatest political Generals that ever existed in this or any other country. He attacked all the great institutions of the country in detail. He would kill them off one by one—assailing the weakest first, and after sacrificing that, would assail the rest, until at length he dispersed of them all.

Mr. C. proceeded still further to point out the gross inconsistencies which Gen. Jackson had been guilty of when in public life, and then continued:—Next came the attack on the Tariff, as he had already described. We saw what must be its fate. As its friends, it was impossible to shut our eyes to the gigantic influence which he would bring to bear against it. Henry Clay, acting the part of a true parent in relation to his favorite policy, stretched out his hand to save it. He (Mr. Clayton) knew indeed he should never forget the responsibility they all incurred at the time they passed the Compromise act.

Mr. C after relating some particulars of a conversation he had held with a friend in reference to the passage of the bill, said that while it was pending in the House of Representatives, such was the rapid action of Gen. Jackson's party at that day to carry out his suggestions as contained in his message of the 4th Dec. 1832, that on the 28th of December, of the same year—twenty-four days after the message was sent to Congress—Mr Verplanck reported his bill in the House of Representatives. It was important that the meeting should know the contents of that bill, in order that they might understand Mr. Polk, of Tennessee. Mr. Clay was Chairman of the Committee on the Compromise act. Mr. Polk was at the tail of the Committee of Ways and Means, who reported that bill for the destruction of the bill reducing the duties.

Mr. Verplanck's bill laid a duty of twenty per cent. on ready made clothing. It in short, levelled a blow at every mechanical trade without exception. It proposed—(remember James K. Polk, ye farmers, mechanics and others)—a duty of twenty per cent on bacon, and beef was to be protected by a duty of only 15 per cent. Let him (Mr. C.) tell the meeting that Mr. Polk is not a farmer, in the true sense of that word—and he has no sympathy for farmers—he is a planter. That gentleman united on Mr. Verplanck's bill, until it was killed by the Compromise Bill of Henry Clay, thank God. (Loud and reiterated cheers.) Among the list were duties as low as five and ten per cent, and twenty per cent was the highest—4 per cent above the average of protection, it we might call it so, was given by that bill.

He undertook to say that if the act had passed, it would have been more destructive to the people of the United States than if a tornado had passed over the land from Maine to Louisiana. If it had been a bill to set fire to all the manufactories and mechanics' shops in the Union, it would not have been more fatal to the interests of the people. Now, that was the character of the bill proposed by Mr Polk; that was the bill, backed by the force of the Executive; that was the bill crushed by the rival measure of Henry Clay.

Now, he would proceed to give a history of the manner in which the bill was destroyed by Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, on the 22d of February, 1833, near the close of the session of Congress of that year. They would recollect it closed on the 4th of March. Well, on the 22d February, Mr Verplanck's bill had actually so far progressed in its passage through the House as to have been reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the House had decided on the passage of the bill. On that day Mr Clay procured a vote on the Compromise act in the Senate, and it had passed by an overwhelming vote, and on Monday, the 24th of February, in the House, Mr Verplanck's bill was taken up for consideration, and on the motion of Mr. Letcher, the Compromise Act was substituted in lieu of it. The reason for this movement was the opinion entertained by some Senators that the measure was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it proposed the raising of revenue.—Accordingly the bill was delivered into their hands, without undergoing any alteration whatever—even to the dotting of an *i*, or the crossing of a *t*, and they passed it for the sake of the manufacturing interests of the country and the peace of the country. (Cheers.)

He would now say a few words in regard to Mr. Polk and his votes.—In 1832, Mr. Polk voted against imposing duties on all articles, or nearly all, produced by the mechanics of this country. He had not time to enumerate them, but he would say that that gentleman had voted against the interests of Pennsylvania in every shape in which that interest could be presented. He voted against the duties on rolled iron, and Pennsylvania should remember him for it. He (Mr. C.) would say, that if the bill which Mr. Polk desired to have passed in 1833 had become a law, no state in the Union would have suffered more than Pennsylvania. It was not necessary to refer to her alone.—However, we should all have shared a common fate.

In 1834, within one year after the passage of the Compromise Act, on the 28th of February, Mr. Polk voted for a resolution introduced by a Mr Hall, of North Carolina, to repeal the Compromise Act, or to refer the whole subject to the Committee of Ways and Means with a view to its repeal, and under the pretext of reducing the whole of the duties down to what is called the necessary wants of the Government. Six united with him out of nine members of the Committee of Ways and Means; but in the House there were in opposition, one hundred and fifteen nays, (Mr. C.) thought, to sixty nine yeas, among which he thought was Mr Polk—thus showing that reason had resumed her seat in the hearts of the legislators of America. They determined to stand by the Compromise Act of Henry Clay, and that resolution which, in the previous year, would have been adopted by an overwhelming majority, was in consequence of the good feeling which had then been restored through time and reflection, defeated by a triumphant vote. But do not forget Mr. Polk because it was defeated. He made an effort to strike down the interests of every laboring man in the community, and every laboring man should remember him for it. (Great cheers.)

There was another citizen on the same ticket with Mr. Polk who merited a passing notice at this time; he referred to George M. Dallas, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the *modern* Democratic ticket (Laughter.) It has been said that Mr Dallas is a Democrat, according to the modern acceptation of that term. Now, that might be so, but he (Mr. C.) would like to know what the definition of "Democrat" is—for when he and the gentleman served in the Senate together they were of the same party. (Laughter, and a voice—"Yes certainly you were.") George M. Dallas sat in 1832 with him (Mr C.) in the Senate, and like all other good Whigs, the gentleman was in *favor* of a Bank of the United States.—(Cheers and laughter.) Why George was the *Father of the Bank Bill!* (Roars of laughter, with some expression of astonishment.) "Yes," continued Mr. C., "George came to us from Philadelphia with a great memorial in his pocket, and told us he was going to introduce it to the Senate, and that he was going for the re-charter of the Bank. He took the lead, we only followed in his wake. He made a motion to refer it to a committee, and of course, as is usual in such cases, he was appointed chairman. Well, he reported a bill, and I thought it was a very good bill. I voted for it: but they say the thing which he brought forth on that occasion was a monster, (laughter)—a monster of iniquity, and yet George is a good *Democrat*, they say. (Roars of laughter.) He had not only reported the bill, but he voted for it at every stage of its passage. He advocated it in every instance, he and others thought it was necessary to speak and he always spoke when he had anything to say, (shouts of laughter,) and he sometimes had, and a *bitterer Bank man I never saw than George was!* (Renewed laughter.)

Whenever an attack was made against the Bank, there stood George M. Dallas ever ready to defend it. To use a very rough and homely phrase, common in the West—he "locked horns" with Thomas H. Benton.—(Continued laughter.) As I have already said George not only voted for it on all occasions, but he also, when the President sent it back with his veto, voted against the message. And when Mr. Corwin of Ohio expressed, in a conversation with him, his apprehension that the Executive would veto the bill, George avowed his determination to stand by the bill. Well, General J

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 25, 1844

☞A few days since we asked the Post for the evidence of his charge that we had denounced Mr. Clay as a "profane and immoral" man, and a duellist and a gambler." That paper of yesterday contains the extracts on which the editor grounds his charge. The first extract purports to be from our paper of Feb. 1843, and declares our belief that there is an influence abroad against slavery, duelling, and masonry, and that the Whigs of Indiana will find through that influence they cannot elect Mr. Clay. Does this denounce Mr. Clay as a "duellist and gambler," or "immoral and profane?"—The second extract is from the Gazette of July, 1843, in which it is declared the North require a candidate who is not a slaveholder, or an adhering mason, or a duellist, or immoral, or profane, and closes by asking, will such a candidate be nominated? Mr. Clay's name is not *mentioned in the extract at all.* The article was written in reference to the probability that the friends of Mr. Calhoun would agree to unite on Mr. Van Buren. The third extract is from the Gazette of January, 1843, and expresses a belief that were the question left to the "Harrison party" of Allegheny county, to decide between Mr Clay and "some *other* Antilocofoco candidate" "free from the objections of slavery, masonry, and duelling, Henry Clay would be left far in the minority." We give the Post the full benefit of this extract, the only one, which at all in the least justifies its charges, and ask any candid man if it bears the editor out. Mark the language. Do we denounce Mr. Clay as a "gambler and a duellist?" We merely refer to "objections" which were urged against him by many good and honest people, leading them on that account to prefer some other man for the Whig candidate. It was never intimated or said they would prefer *any* Locofoco candidate whatever, to Mr. Clay. The question was altogether among the opponents of Locofocoism, as to who should be the party candidate. The "objections" spoken of, were referred to as those which were urged against Mr. Clay—Some of these objections have since been *removed*, and in every respect Mr. Clay is Mr. Polk's equal in morals, judging from the press, and infinitely his superior, in talents, statesmanship, and political principles.

The fourth extract purports to be from the Gazette of May 10, 1843, but we cannot find it in that paper, nor in any number near it. However, it makes no difference, there is not a word about "gambling" "profane," "immoral" or "duelling" in it, and Mr. Clay's name is not mentioned!

So much for the Post's proofs. He has not substantiated his charges in a single instance. The word "gambler" is not once mentioned, and although we say the objection of "duelling" is urged against Mr. Clay, yet we do not denounce Mr. Clay therefor. Neither did we ever, in any instance, call Mr. Clay "immoral or profane," and we never spoke of him as a gambler.

The Post, therefore, stands guilty of applying words, spoken in a general sense, to a particular instance, to Mr. Clay, and making a false charge against us on that ground; and also of quoting a word as if from us which we *never used*, according to its own showing. This last instance so conclusively shows the recklessness of the editor of the Post in his assertions, as to stamp all his statements with doubt.

HON. THOS M. T. M'KENNAN.—This distinguished Pennsylvanian, and sterling Whig, arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Monongahela House. We have not learned the object of his present visit, but presume it is to attend the mass meeting on Thursday. At any rate we hope he will not be permitted to leave without giving our citizens an opportunity to hear him on those great Whig principles which he so well understands and knows how to elucidate.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The Hon. Milton Brown and family of Tennessee; Hon. David Dickinson and family of Tennessee; and Hon. George W. Summers and family of Virginia, arrived last evening from Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania Canal, and took lodgings at the Monongahela House. We are not informed whether they purpose remaining for the Mass Meeting, but we would suggest to our Whig friends the propriety of calling on them with a request to that purport.

☞A tremendous Whig meeting was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last. Fifteen thousand persons were estimated to be present. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jarnegan of Tennessee, Summers of Virginia, Milton Brown of Tennessee, E. J. Morris of Pennsylvania, Dickerson of Tennessee, and Hardin of Illinois. Success to the good cause. If good principles and eloquent speakers can win the day, we shall certainly succeed.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night, after nine o'clock a parcel of disorderly boys were engaged near the Canal Bridge, Penn street, firing crackers—the particular spot was between the Wm. Penn House and Peppard's Steam Mill on the tow path. D. Leech and Co's passenger packet was about to start, when the boys having fired a whole pack of crackers frightened the horses so that they ran off. On the Aqueduct they would have got along but for the beams lately put up. These are so low it has been the practice to loosen the reins so that the horses can dodge them, but this time being tightly reined up, the first two horses struck their heads against a beam; one of them was instantly killed, the other died shortly afterwards. The third horse escaped by the harness giving way and easing his head, and probably by stumbling over the others. Thus two valuable horses, worth $85 each, were lost by the practice of shooting crackers, against which, we believe, there is a city Ordinance.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The New York Tribune in reference to the statement that C. M. Clay has not emancipated his slaves, states the legal manumission of his slaves had not been perfected—the Court deciding that his papers were not in proper form. That he had freed his slaves so far as his own *intent* and action are concerned there can be no question; all that is lacking is the formula. Does any man doubt that this will be made right?

The New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in Brooklyn, voted yesterday, 143 to 38, in favor of the alteration of the Restrictive Articles of the Church, as proposed by the General Conference, so as to allow an equitable division of the Church property in case the Southern conferences shall conclude to withdraw.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Mormon War—Later Intelligence.

From the St. Louis New Era, of Saturday evening, June 15, we have further intelligence from Warsaw Illinois, in relation to the Mormons. The New Era also states that a meeting was to be held in St. Louis on that evening to take into consideration the outrages at Nauvoo.

For the information of those of our readers who may not understand the geography of the country in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, we may state, that Nauvoo is situated on the Mississippi river, at the head of the lower rapids, in the nothwestern corner of Hancock County Illinois. Warsaw is situated on the Mississippi in the southwestern part of the county, eighteen miles below Nauvoo, and forty miles above Quincy. Carthage is the County seat of Hancock County, situated near the centre of the county, in a northeast direction from Warsaw, and a southeast direction from Nauvoo and about eighteen miles distant from both the latter places. The whole face of the county, about four miles from the river is prairie, with occasional groves of timber on small streams. Warsaw is situated immediately opposite the mouth of Des Moines river, the dividing line between Missouri and Iowa, and Nauvoo is situated immediately opposite Montrose, Iowa. Should a war break out, which is inevitable, sooner or later, the recollection of these facts will assist in understanding the matter.

We may also remark, that from an intimate personal acquaintance with most of the citizens of Warsaw we can aver, that nothing but long continued and aggravated insults could have driven them to pass the resolutions below. They are a quiet and law abiding people, but when aroused by long continued wrongs they will be apt to "go ahead." The following is from the St. Louis New Era of June 15.

MORMON WAR.—We have received a slip from Warsaw, Ill., containing the proceedings of the citizens of that place in a meeting on the twelfth. The preamble alludes to the violent destruction of the press of the Nauvoo Expositor, and the threats made by the *Mormons* to destroy the press of the Warsaw Signal and to assassinate the editor. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the time, in our opinion has arrived, when the adherents of Smith, as a body should be driven from the surrounding settlements, into Nauvoo. That the Prophet and his miscreant adherents, should then be demanded at their hands, and if not surrendered, a war of extermination should be waged, to the entire destruction, if necessary for our protection, of his adherents. And we do hereby recommend this resolution to the consideration of the several Townships, to the Mass Convention, to be held at Carthage; hereby pledging ourselves to aid, to the utmost, the complete consummation of the object in view, that we may thereby be utterly relieved of the alarm, anxiety and trouble, to which we are now subjected.

Resolved, That every citizen arm himself to be prepared to sustain the resolutions herein contained.

LATEST NEWS—7 *o'clock, P. M.*—A gentleman directly from Nauvoo, informs us, that on Tuesday, the City Council passed an ordinance that if any officer or officers should attempt to arrest any person engaged in the destruction of the Expositor press, and take him out of Nauvoo for trial, he should be imprisoned.—We may therefore expect, that the officers from Carthage, are in custody of the Mormons.

A mass meeting was called, to assemble in Carthage to-day. The result so soon as we receive it, will be issued in an extra. We expect to hear to-night.

The streets of Warsaw will be patrolled to night in pursuance of the order made by the public meeting yesterday.

A family of suspected persons were to-day, ordered to leave this place before to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M. by a party of our citizens; a part of whom were armed. The excitement in the county is said to be tremendous, and on the increase.

THE MORMONS.—EXCITEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

All our intelligence from Illinois indicates the probability and almost the certainty of a speedy and bloody collision between the Mormons and the surrounding citizens of Illinois. The St. Louis Republican of last Monday says:—Our intelligence from the seat of the disturbances at Nauvoo, is down to Friday night last. We learn by the Die Vernon, that great excitement existed in all the counties, on both sides of the river, and that a resort to arms was inevitable. The Die Vernon, on her last trip took about sixty stand of arms from Quincy to Warsaw, and efforts were making to get arms from other quarters. A week or two will determine the result of this movement. Some 300 of the Mormons, it is understood, had left Nauvoo, but Joe Smith had put a stop to this migrating disposition by anathematizing all persons who had expressed any intention of leaving the city.

The citizens of Hancock county, in which Nauvoo is situated, held an immense mass meeting at Carthage, the seat of justice, on the 13th inst. The strong preamble and series of resolutions, previously adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Warsaw, in the same county, were adopted unanimously as the sense of this meeting. The substance of these resolutions we give this morning. A committee of one from each precinct in the county was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the future action of the people. While the committee were out, Dr. Barns, one of the persons who went with the officers to Nauvoo, for the purpose of arresting the rioters engaged in the destruction of the Expositor, having just arrived, came into the meeting and reported the result of their proceedings, which was, that the persons charged in the writs, were duly arrested, but taken from the officers' hands on a writ of habeas corpas from the municipal court and discharged, and the following potent words entered upon the records: HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The committee then returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and O. C. Skinner, and Weller Bagby were appointed the committee to go to Springfield.

Whereas, the officer charged with the execution of a writ against Joseph Smith and others, for riot in the county of Hancock, which said writ said officer has served upon said Smith and others refuse to obey the mandate of said writ; and whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, it is impossible for said officer to raise a posse of sufficient strength to execute said writ: and whereas, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the riot is still progressing, and that violence is meditated and determined on, it is the opinion of this meeting that the circumstances of the case require the interposition of Executive powe: Therefore,

Resolved, That a deputation of two discreet men be sent to Springfield to solicit such interposition.

Resolved, That such deputation be furnished with a certified copy of this resolution, and be authorized to obtain evidence by affidavit, and otherwise, in regard to the violence which has already been committed and is still further meditated.

The meeting afterwards determined that their operations should not be retarded by these resolutions, but all should arm and equip themselves forthwith. Six places of encampment were appointed. The latest information is that the citizens were ordered to assemble at their various places of encampment on Wednesday last. The steamboat Hibernian brought information to St. Louis that the people, who were rapidly concentrating for that purpose, would move to an attack upon Nauvoo on Wednesday. A patrol was kept at Warsaw, and all suspicious persons were arrested.

FRIDAY, 8 o'clock, A. M.—We are informed by gentlemen direct from Carthage, that the citizens are ordered to assemble at their various places of rendezvous on Wednesday next.

A gentleman from Nauvoo, who arrived in Carthage to day, reports that about 200 persons, including nearly all of Joe's enemies in Nauvoo, have left the city, with their moveables—being in fear of their lives.

Preparations are making throughout the county, for the coming contest.

The Mississippi was rising on the 10th with astonishing rapidity—it had risen more than a foot between Saturday and Sunday. It was expected it would be higher than during the previous rise. All the rivers above, particularly the Missouri, were rising fast. These are disastrous tidings.

SUICIDE OF DAILY, THE ROBBER.—Passengers from Albany state that Daily, who was awaiting his sentence for the robbery of Mr. McKie, committed suicide in his cell last evening, by cutting his throat.

One of the morning papers has a story that the real name of this man is George Barnes Harvey, a celebrated English burglar, who it is said has been concerned in most of the great robberies that have been committed during the last nine years. This story is professedly given on the authority of officer Blaney, of Philadelphia, and if it is the fact, we shall soon have his true history.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE PITTSBURGH COTTON FACTORY, Blackstock, Bell & Co., has stopped for a few weeks to make repairs.

From the National Intelligencer.

The political campaign, though hardly yet fairly open, is already advanced far enough to disclose a fearful proficiency within the few last years in the science of Blackguardism; by which term, as the most appropriate, we designate the calumnious misrepresentation, slanderous imputation, wilful falsehood, detestable personality, sustained by ruffian precepts and corresponding propensities, which have been systematically reduced to practice in the party warfare of the present day. Individual cases of such propensities and practice have of course been heretofore occasionally observable, and, though reprobated by all persons of good sense and good taste, have found some few of bad passions and vulgar minds whose congenial souls delighted in such degradation of the freedom of speech and of the press. But it was reserved for the present day, in this country, to find the principles above referred to embodied in a school of practice which includes many of the leaders and oracles of one party, and is in danger of infecting others by the contagion of example. We need not say which party we regard as being cursed with the greater proficiency in this detestable science, which has obtained so much vogue as to unblushingly display itself in public assemblages, even in that of the People's Representatives, in which the proceedings and debates have during the last session of Congress exhibited scenes more worthy of Pandemonium than of an assembly of well bred gentlemen, or even of civilized savages. Whoever has paid any attention to the debates and divisions upon votes, in the House, can be in no doubt as to the party to which these censures attach; the leading expositor of whose views and principles shamelessly avowed, in his editorial "Notice to our Democratic Friends in Congress and the country," published some weeks ago, in the following words and letters, capitals and all, his purposes, constituting the grounds upon which he claimed their patronage:

"Ours will be almost exclusively an OFFENSIVE WARFARE.

"We intend to SLASH *'the Mill Boy of the Slashes'* as all truants from the Democratic School in which they have been taught *ought to be slashed.*

"We will give him line upon line and tract upon tract, here a little and there a good deal, until every American freeman who will read shall understand him like a book.

"Those who want to see the slashing from the first of May to the first of November, will please send in their orders and cash."

What could any one expect from persons who thus proclaim their wilful intention, in consideration of "orders and cash," to calumniate a great and good man, but that they should labor in their vocation and earn the wages they demand? Can it be any matter of surprise, after such warning, that one lie after another is devised, and that, in publications thus heralded, calumny should follow calumny, as wave follows wave, with ceaseless iteration?

Greatly do we mistake the character of the American people, however, if falsehoods and calumnies, imagined and disseminated for purposes thus revealed, need any refutation by the friends of those who are the objects of them. Nobler and holier themes demand the employment of their talents than the refutation of "stale and loathed calumnies," many years ago refuted and disproved, and now revived by unprincipled demagogues in mere desperation of the ability to meet and contend with their opponents on the fair and open grounds of political controversy. For our part, in transferring to our columns the annexed just rebuke of the reckless and ruthless slanderers of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, we protest against admitting thereby the necessity, or even the propriety, of any such vindication; yielding our opinion, only in this instance, to that of our friends and fellow-laborers at Baltimore and Kentucky, who have not thought the pursuit of such small game beneath the dignity of their vocation. Far from defending Mr Clay in their columns against contemptible and despicable misrepresentations such as are alluded to in the article which we copy from the Kentucky paper, our friends should flout them, spit at them, and hold their authors and utterers as fit subjects for scorn of ridicule.

Seriously, upon the experience of nearly forty years' near and constant observation of the actions and motives of Mr. Clay, we take upon ourselves to assure the younger friends of our profession, who have not enjoyed the same advantage, that the man does not live who can truly allege any thing to impeach in the slightest degree the honor, the integrity, the manliness, or the disinterested patriotism of the great Statesman of the West. He is not a man to be defended against such twopenny inventions, as base natures only can conceive, and weak minds only give credit to. Such calumnies, unanswered, fall harmless at his feet. He lives and breathes in an element above their level. His very countenance belies them:

"For in these lofty looks is close implied
"Scorn of base things, disdain of foul dishonor."

We trust, then, that our brethren will generally agree, with us, henceforth to treat these mere loose libels upon Mr. Clay with the contempt which they deserve, leaving them in the sewer, where until now they have lain for years, "the cast-off slough of a polluted and shameless press."

From the Baltimore American.

MR. CLAY AND HIS REVILERS.—We publish this morning an article with this title from the Lexington, Ky., Observer. It cannot be read without feelings of indignation at the foul injustice with which the most distinguished statesman of this country and one of the noblest-minded men of this age has been treated by his political opponents.

It seems that the ordeal of calumny is one which every man must go through who would honestly serve his country. The more eminent the man, the more powerful his abilities, the more faithful his services—so the more virulent the abuse, the more bitter the animosity of his foes.

So course and ungenerous have been the slanders of some of Mr. Clay's revilers that papers of their own party have refused to publish the vile effusions. A Petersburg paper declined to admit two of Amos Kendall's pamphlets into its columns, stating that one was "ungentlemanly" and the other "blasphemous." Yet other papers have been less scrupulous, and these miserable outpourings of the hatred of a man who has long been an object of commiseration, as one who seems to have lost the moral perceptions of right and wrong, truth, and falsity, have been circulated throughout the country to poison the minds of the ignorant, and to aid a weak cause by substituting the attacks of personal malignity for reasonings, arguments and facts.

But such efforts never yet succeeded among a generous people. As for Henry Clay, his revilers may know that for every calumny they invent against him a glorious truth shall rise in his vindication; for every covert thrust, insidious stab or spiteful blow, a gallant heart shall be interposed between him and danger. He has suffered enough for his country to be shielded now from further hurt. The more virulent their abuse, the more vindictive their rage—the stronger will be the sympathies in his behalf aroused by their ill-judged warfare. Let them go on—if they chose to do so. They are but augmenting the force of that terrible reaction which is to sweep them away from the sight and sufferance of honest men, while it will raise the object of their calumnies to the highest point of a nation's confidence.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, June 15.

MR. CLAY AND HIS REVILERS.

There is no example, in the records of detraction and calumny, of such persevering, rancorous and malignant attacks, as those which have been constantly directed towards Mr Clay, during the last twenty years. They arose out of the fact that he did not deem it his duty, acting either upon his own judgment, or in conformity with the wishes of his constituents whom he represented in the House of Representatives, to cast a vote for Gen. Jackson, as President of the United States—His assailants, including the General himself, seem resolved to persist in these attacks, during the General's life. Nor are they confined to his public character and conduct; but, with a fiendish spirit, watching and pursuing him, wherever he goes, in retirement and in private and social intercourse, his unguarded expressions, his habits, and all his movements are seized for purposes of misrepresentation and malevolent abuse. It is not now our intention to deal with the revived calumny of bargain, &c., so often denied, disproved and triumphantly refuted. We would as soon handle a putrid carcass. During the canvass in Tennessee, last year, Mr. Polk, on several occasions, attempted to use that stale charge; but it was met, and repelled with such indignant spirit, by his able, eloquent and intrepid competitor (Governor Jones) that he was entirely silenced, and we hardly imagine will ever again attempt to propagate such a calumny in the gallant and patriotic State of Tennessee.

But our present object relates to Mr Clay's private conduct and character, so indecently attempted by his enemies to be exposed to the gaze of the world. Being his neighbor, having known him all our lives, and having received from those who are older than we are, full information about him, prior to the commencement of our knowledge of him, we can speak of him, as witnesses who know, and believe the truth of that to which they testify.

Forty one years ago, Mr. Clay, without his knowledge, was brought forward by his friends and elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky. From that day to this, there is no office of trust or honor, within the gift of the people of Lexington or Fayette county, that they would not have readily bestowed on him, if he desired it. And after he became known, as he did to the whole State by his professional fame, and his services in the Legislature, there is no office, at the disposal of either the people or the Legislature of Kentucky, which he might have sought, that would not have been readily conferred on him. He never lost a popular election when he was a candidate.—The attachment of the people of Kentucky to Mr. Clay has not been one of cold, personal respect, or mere admiration of his talents; but it has been warm, constant and enthusiastic.—They have borne towards him the affection of a friend and brother and father.

There is not a more moral and enlightened community in the world, to the extent of the population, than that of the city of Lexington and Fayette County. Is it possible to believe that Mr. Clay, if he were the immoral, dissolute, and debauched character which his bitter and malignant enemies represent him, could have lived in the midst of such a community, for nearly fifty years, and enjoyed throughout that whole time, in an unexampled degree, its constant friendship and confidence. This confidence has been displayed in every variety of form.—No man has ever been more attentive and punctual in his private engagements than Mr. Clay. He has suffered sometimes as others have suffered, by responsibilities for his friends. He is not rich; his public service has prevented him from becoming wealthy; but no man could ever reproach him for violation of any pecuniary obligation or promise. Accordingly his credit has always stood as it yet stands, at the highest point of elevation. And by the way, we may remark, that millions of dollars passed through his hands, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as Secretary of State, and the tongue of malice has never dared to charge him with the misapplication of a single dollar. On one occasion, after settling his account, as Speaker, at the Treasury, which he invariably did upon the termination of every session, it appeared that there stood to his credit in the bank, where he transacted his business, a sum of fifty thousand dollars. He stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that there must be some mistake, but he was confidently assured that there was none.

He said that he was equally confident that he had no such amount of money, and requested a further and more careful examination, upon which the fact was discovered that the Treasury had neglected to charge him with a warrant of fifty thousand dollars. How admirably does this honorable and upright course contrast, with the peculation, frauds and delinquency which have characterized the conduct of so many public servants during the last fifteen years! Perhaps no man ever lived who has been so often appointed an Executor of deceased persons as Mr. Clay has been, and that by persons in various conditions of life; and such has been the confidence reposed in his judgment, honor, probity and capacity for business, that the testators who appointed him almost always dispensed with the surety which without such dispensation the law exacts.

He has been charged with being addicted to gambling, and foul and opprobrious epithets have been applied to him. Mr Clay, at no period of his life, ever so far forgot the respect due to himself, as to associate with professional gamblers or attend their public tables. For upwards of thirty years he has played at no game of hazard whatever. When fatigued and oppressed by care and business, if he has sought any recreation, it has been at chess or whist, which, of late years he more rarely than ever indulges in. He has resided a period of upwards of thirty five years at Ashland, and we have it from the most undoubted sources, that a game of cards was never played, and a pack of cards was never in his house, with his knowledge.

He has the highest respect and greatest deference for religion, and its ministers; and we believe there is not a clergyman who knows him, that does not cherish towards him cordial esteem and regard. On the memorable occasion last fall, of the great discussion between the Rev. Messrs Campbell and Rice, Mr. Clay, by common consent, was selected to preside at the public meeting. He has contributed with as much liberality as he could, to the building, we believe, of every church, or house of divine worship, that has been erected during his abode near Lexington, of which there have been many. He has always held a pew in the Episcopal church in this city, of which his lady is a communicant, and he generally attends divine service on the Sabbath, when at home. No man in the community displays more public spirit, or is more ready to second and succor all objects of public improvement and enterprise. As a farmer, he is conspicuous in all the departments of his vocation, but especially in the improvement of the breeds of all domestic animals. Nor is there any one whose heart is more afflicted by cases of affliction or misfortune, or whose purse is more open to relieve the distressed.

Such is the individual upon whose head, bitter, malignant, and vindictive enemies are constantly pouring out torrents of vile abuse and calumny! But, to use his own emphatic language, "truth is omnipotent, and public justice is certain." The universal shouts of his countrymen have already proclaimed, in tones of thunder, his innocence and his vindication; and if it shall please God to spare his valuable life, a glorious triumph awaits him in November next, as honorable to their hearts as it is justly merited by long, faithful and signal services to his country.

MEXICO.—As yet nothing has transpired through the official journal at Washington respecting the character of the despatches brought by the Government special messenger from the Mexican capital. We have, however, in the National Intelligencer of Friday, the following information, of the correctness of which we have no doubt:

MORE ABOUT MEXICO.—We learn, since our last, that the true information from Mexico is, that the people of that country were never more united than they are in their opposition to a surrender of Texas; that they are determined to listen to *no* terms in regard to the project of "annexation;" that they continue to regard Texas as a part of their territory, and "to a man" prefer war to any compromise of what they conceive to be their unquestionable rights upon the subject.

It is now perfectly clear, and must be so even to those who have hitherto doubted, that if the Senate of the United States had not resisted and defeated the project of "immediate annexation," we should have been at this moment *at war* with Mexico. The wisdom and foresight manifested by Mr. Clay in his Texas letter now stands forth in broad relief. Col Benton, too, may well congratulate himself on the share which he has had, by his able and fearless exposition of the unlawfulness and wickedness of this Texas speculation, in the signal defeat and overthrow which it has sustained in the Senate.

STEAMER GREAT WESTERN.—This favorite steam ship is again to be placed on the route between Liverpool and New York. She is advertised to leave Liverpool on the 22d June and is to make six trips across the Atlantic this year.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The account given by Mr. Tweedie of the finances of the free church, on Wednesday morning, beautifully illustrates the power of the voluntary principle. The Sustenation Fund has already produced about £70,000, and will afford £100 a year to the 470 ministers who resigned their living, as well as to 113 who have been ordained since the disruption. Besides this, £230,000 has been expended or is now expending, in the building of churches; £50,000 has been subscribed for erecting schools, and 32,000*l* for missions. Adding what congregations have raised to supplement the salaries of their ministers, he calculated that nearly half a million had been contributed to the free church, and chiefly within the last six months. He estimates the adherents of the free church at a million.

Were their churches once erected it seems fair to infer, from what has been already done, that the annual expense of maintaining the ministry would cause no difficulty. We rejoice in the success which has crowned their gigantic efforts. It affords a bright example of what men who are thoroughly in earnest in any good cause can do for themselves, and shows how small the necessity is for remaining in connection with corrupt establishments at the expense of conscience and character.—The disruption is a lesson to priest-ridden Europe. The burning zeal it exhibits is a fine illustration of the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum.* The surprise produced by the sacrifices which the retiring clergymen made in the first instance, will be deepened and increased by the sacrifices which the laity have made since. Facts so remarkable will travel far and wide, and startle men in many distant lands from the lethargy which makes them the ready dupes of spiritual tyranny.—*Scotchman Journal.*

PITTSBURGH... JUNE 26, 1844.

☞Sam Black, in the Post of yesterday, has seen proper to take up certain slanderous imputations against our character, cast off by the Locofoco Morning Post—imputations which we have conclusively proven to be false, to the satisfaction of every reasonable man. We shall not trouble our readers with another refutation of what, we have every reason to believe, they consider untrue. Sam Black has no reason to complain of our treatment of him. He gave the first offence, under circumstances which left us defenceless, and we repelled his insults as they deserved. If he feels aggrieved that we have given expression to public opinion, he may thank his ungentlemanly conduct for it. Our readers now know our opinion of the man, and will not be displeased to learn that we have more important things to attend to than Sam Black.

Texas and Disunion.

The evidences of a scheme for a Southern confederation are ripening daily, and as one great end to accomplish that object, the South are already glorying in the triumph it achieved over the North in the late Locofoco Convention. Hear the insulting remarks made by Calhoun's organ, the Washington Spectator, in reference to the North. Are northern Locofocos so craven-spirited they can bow submissively to such language:

"The late Congress which has just risen, we believe, will be considered one of the most eventful which has sat since the Revolution—Three great questions have been before it—Abolition agitation on the floor of Congress, the Tariff, and Texas Annexation. They have all been decided against the South, and against the true interests of the Union: but it she arouses her energies, and moves as she did in the late Baltimore Convention, all with her will yet be well. Never was there a more remarkable proof of her power when united than in *controlling* the nomination of that Convention. The man in whose favor she had declared—in whose favor the whole North and West had declared—came out against a policy essential to her peace and safety. She made one brave rally, and swept all opposition before her. And so it will ever be—so it will be in the approaching Presidential Election. Texas defeated Mr. Van Buren, and it will destroy Clay and Benton. The South united is sufficient at all times for her own destinies, and she alone will ever be to blame when her interests and honor are trifled with or overthrown."

The South demanded the *sacrifice* of Mr. Van Buren, because he "came out against a policy essential to her peace and safety."—i. e., against the Annexation of Texas, and the *sacrifice* was made! If Polk should be elected President, will not every Northern interest be sacrificed to Southern policy? Who is so foolish as to doubt it?

The Baltimore American, after copying this extact, and others, all hinting at Southern determination to have Texas or disunion, says:

"The formation of the Southern Confederacy seems really to be the object of some of the Southern politicians. It is well that the public attention should be turned towards this movement. The fact that such a step is contemplated adds new importance to the coming election of Henry Clay to the Presidency—a man with nerve, decision, and sagacity enough to meet any such crisis. He saved the Nullifiers once; but in the Executive chair his first duty will be to preserve the Union and vindicate the supremacy of the Republic.

Text and Comment.

The Late Locofoco Convention in this county passed, among other resolutions, the following.

TEXT.

Resolved, That we have ever been opposed to the INFAMOUS COMPROMISE ACT OF 1832, by which the principles of protection were abandoned, and the interests of the Manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania sacrificed to the truckling spirit of demagogueism that procured its passage.

COMMENT.

"I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS, considering it to be in many respects of this character—and, indeed so highly protective upon some articles as to prohibit their importation into the country altogether. I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT, AND RESTORING THE COMPROMISE TARIFF ACT OF MARCH 2d 1832; believing as I do, that it would produce more revenue than the present law, and that THE INCIDENTAL PROTECTION AFFORDED BY THE TWENTY PER CENT DUTY, especially when this would be paid in cash, and on the home valuation, will afford SUFFICIENT PROTECTION TO THE MANUFACTURERS, AND ALL THAT THEY OUGHT TO DESIRE, OR TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED."—*Letter of James K. Polk, published in the Nashville Union, his own organ, on the 13th of June, inst.*

The Polkites of Pittsburgh pronounce the Compromise "INFAMOUS"—James K. Polk their candidate for the Presidency, is in favor of "restoring it." Try it again, Polkites! This is not the first *mistake* you've made. Very comfortable to eat your own words, ain't it.

The Great Question.

The *great* question to be decided at the next Presidential election—although there are other questions of immense importance—is whether Texas shall be annexed to this country or not. It was because Mr. Polk was in favor of "immediate annexation" that he was nominated at the Baltimore Convention, and it is that question which is made the *great* one by the party at the South. Gen. JACKSON admits this is the great question, in a letter dated at the "Hermitage, June 15, 1844," in a letter in answer to an invitation to attend a Polk and Dallas meeting at Murfreesburg, Tenn., from which we take the following extract:

I agree with you, gentlemen, in characterizing, as you have done, the annexation of Texas to our Union, and the occupation of Oregon, as American questions. Our Union is not safe as long as Great Britain can be encouraged in her designs upon these territories. Let us, therefore, rally with patriotic and national zeal under the flags upheld by Polk and Dallas. *If they are successful, Texas and Oregon* WILL BE OURS; if they are defeated, British influence, under the pretence of abolishing slavery, will be interfering with our rights, and it will never cease, as long as our glorious system of government is a successful proof that monarchy is not necessary to secure the happiness of man.

I am, very respectfully,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. W. G. Reeves and others, Committee.

If Polk and Dallas are successful, says Gen. Jackson, TEXAS WILL BE OURS! Hear this, ye friends of Freedom and northern rights! Can any worse blow be struck at your interests than the Annexation of a vast territory to be cut up into slave states; a territory gained, too, with the loss of national honor and with a War with Mexico! How can any man opposed to the extension of slavery and slave-territory hesitate to cast his vote for the Whig candidate under these circumstances. The election of Polk will strengthen slavery more than the most strenuous advocates of abolition can weaken it in half a century, except by a violent dissolution of the Union. Let every man then who is opposed to the extension of slavery, and who desires its speedy and peaceful overthrow, vote in the only way he can accomplish this object under the present circumstances,—for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the Aurora—Philadelphia Correspondence.

"It ought not to be forgotten by the Catholic Whigs of Louisiana, Maryland and the Western States generally, that Mr. Frelinghuysen is recommended to their suffrages chiefly on the ground of *his devotion to the Protestant version of the Bible and to Watt's psalms and hymns*—very good in itself, but not, it is to be hoped, the only indispensable qualification for the Vice Presidency of the American Union, or else our great statesmen have been up to this time sadly ignorant on that point."

The above infamous paragraph is taken from the New York Aurora of Friday last contained in a letter glorifying a Polk and Dallas Mass Meeting in Philadelphia. We copy it simply for the purpose of showing our readers the weapons used by our opponents in the present campaign, and the passions and feelings addressed. "Devotion to the Protestant version of the Bible" may be very *un-American* in the eyes of some folks now-a-days, however much it was prized in the days of Republican simplicity and revolutionary virtue. We sincerely hope there is some attachment to the "Protestant version of the Bible" yet left in the community.

Locofoco Weapons.

MR. M'KENNAN, of Pennsylvania, remarks the New York Courier and Enquirer, "at the Whig Baltimore Convention, congratulated the country on the fact that in Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN the Whigs had a candidate whose character was so spotless as to be beyond the reach even of so malignant and unprincipled a creature as Amos Kendall. We thought the remark at the time rather bold, not because we had the slightest doubt of the truth of all that was said of Mr. F., but because we thought it indicated an ignorance on the part of Mr. McKennan of the infinite length and breadth and depth of the infamy of the slanderer whose vileness he ventured to limit. We have always regarded Kendall's baseness as beyond all measure: no line within finite space could compass it, nor can any human plummet sound its depths. It is illimitable—it is boundless—and none but a rash man would ever venture to say that any character, however pure, was beyond the reach of Amos Kendall's venom. That this is the case with Mr. Frelinghuysen, Kendall's subsequent course fully shows. To be sure he can say nothing *against* him, nothing which in the least touches his reputation or impugns his integrity; but he finds it perfectly easy and natural, perhaps irresistible, to ridicule and make a mock at his eminently religious character. In a recent number of his paper he proposes what he calls *A Design to illustrate the character of the Whig party*, in which he suggests that Mr. Frelinghuysen should be represented in various attitudes:

1. With a Bible in his hand;
2. Praying for sinners;
3. At the communion table partaking of the sacrament;
4. Amid his pious sisters in a prayer meeting;
5. Walking arm in arm with a black dandy;
6. With angel's wings, escorted by a grand procession of Whig clergymen.

Every reader will make his own comment upon this outburst of blasphemous malignity.

MR. DALLAS DEFINING HIS POSITION.—A letter from the Hon. John Wentworth, a member of Congress from Illinois, inquires of Mr. Dallas if he is in favor of another Bank of the United States and the distribution of the proceeds of the public Land Sales; to which Mr. Dallas replies, generally, that his acceptance of the Baltimore nomination is virtually an acquiescence in all the political principles enumerated in the resolutions of the Convention. He goes on to say further:

"As, however, your stated object in requesting this letter suggests to me the expediency and propriety of being, on the two topics to which alone you have referred, even more explicit, allow me undisguisedly to aver that, as the relation now subsisting between the national democracy and their candidates is appreciated by me, it would be impossible that I should, by any official action, aid in the establishment of another bank of the United States, or in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the different States, whithout deservedly incurring the imputation of a breach of good faith, and the consequent and worse penalties of self-reproach."

Mr. Dallas does not say that he believes a National Bank to be unconstitutional; he does not say that such an institution might not be useful. He declares his willingness merely to go with the party since they have done him the honor of a nomination for the Vice presidency. He is ready to adopt their principles whether in accordance with his own or not. This may be very democratic—perhaps it is.

On the subject of Distribution it appears that Mr. Dallas is equally facile. It is known that in the Senate in 1832 he voted for Mr. Clay's land bill.—But he also in the same year reported a bill to re-charter a Bank of the United States. It is as easy, doubtless, to change upon two points as upon one.—*Bull. Amer.*

☞The following tribute to our excellent candidate for Senator, Mr. DARSIE, is from the Berks County Journal. It gives Mr. Darsie no more than his just due:

MR. DARSIE.—We are gratified to see that this able and influential Whig has again been nominated for the Senate, in Allegheny. Mr. Darsie, during his legislative course, has gained to a singular degee the esteem and respect of honorable men of all parties, and the close attention he pays to public business contrasts favorably with the neglect of their duties with which many public men of both parties may be justly charged. Mr. Darsie is one of the few members always at their post, and the Senate would hardly be the Senate, without having him at its corner. The people of his district have moreover a representative who keeps a sharp look out for their interest, and we are glad to see they appreciate his services.

The following account of a circumstance that lately occurred in the room of the Criminal Court for the District of Columbia (in this city) which we find circulating in the papers east of us, is, we have reason to believe, substantially true.—*Nat. Int.*

"A person calling himself *William S. Wright* has been convicted in the Washington Criminal Court of obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner has pretended

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 22, 1844

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, | TOWNSEND HAINES.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOS. G. CLARKSON,	13.	HENRY DRINKER,
2.	J. P. WETHERELL,	14.	JAMES POLLOCK,
3.	JNO. D. NEINSTEEL,	15.	FREDK WATTS,
4.	JOHN S. LITTELL,	16.	DAN'L M. SMYSER,
5.	E. T. M'DOWELL,	17.	JAMES MATHERS,
6.	BENJAMIN FRICK,	18.	ANDREW J. OGLE,
7.	I. W. VANLEER,	19.	D. WASHBAUGH,
8.	WM. HEISTER,	20.	JOHN L. GOW,
9.	JOHN S. HEISTER,	21.	A. W. LOOMIS,
10.	JOHN KILLINGER,	22.	JAMES M. POWER,
11.	ALEX. E. BROWN,	23.	WM. A. IRVIN,
12.	JON. J. SLOCUM,	24.	BENJ. HARTSHORN

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon county.

THE COST OF GAS.

A friend has put into our hands a copy of the North Devon Journal, published at Barnstable, England, containing the proceedin s of a meeting held by the citizens of Newport in Monmouthshire to consider the onerous price of Gas. These proceedings, so far as they relate to the price of Gas, are of considerable interest, exhibiting a remarkable difference in the cost of Gas in that county and this.

The first speaker, whose remarks alone have relation to this subject, undertook to prove that the price paid by them was too high, and he did it by comparing the relative cost of coal at different works and the prices at which those works furnished Gas. From his remarks we gather the following facts:

The speaker remarked at the outset that it was of but little consequence what the Gas actually cost the vendors—it was enough for them to know what they had to pay for it.

The cost of coal at the Newport works did not exceed $1 68* per ton, and the Gas furnished was charged at $2,83 per 1000 cubic feet. He next referred to Devenport where coal cost $4,32 per ton, and Gas was supplied at $1,92 per 1000 cubic feet. Next to Carmarthen where Gas was $2,16 or 35 per cent below the Newport price; to Swansea where it was $2,40; to Bristol where the price by meter was $1,92 per 1000 cubic feet, subject to the following discounts when the rental per meter was for six months—when £20 and under £30 7½ per cent.; £30 and under £40 10 per cent., £10 and under £50 15 per cent ;] £50 and under £100 20 per cent. In London coal averages about $6,48 (27s) per ton, and the price of Gas is from $1,68 to $1,92 per 1000 cubic feet, and it is said in the Mining Journal—"it is well known that it may be produced in London, even with the heavy dues on coal, at from 72 to 96c (3 to 4s) per 1000 feet, as the various products, such as Ammonia, Naphta, &c., for which some years previous no market could be found, now obtain a ready sale, and the coke produced is nearly as valuable as the coal from which it is made."

In Liverpool the price is $1,01 per 1000 cubic feet; in Leeds $1,20; in Cheltenham, Bradford and Glasgow (where coal is high) it is $1,68; Edinburgh and Paisley $1,80; Worcester $1,50; Belfast $1,63. In Manchester and Sheffield the price is much lower; in the latter place Gas is supplied to consumers at $1,68 and yet a profit is secured by the Company at that price. The price at Manchester is as to lows:—if the consumption is under 2000 cubic feet per annum the price is $1,44 per 1000 cubic feet, if under 4000 it is $1,33; 6000 it is $1,32; 8000 it is $1,20 per 1000 cubic feet, and at these prices the profits of the concern are full thirty (30) per cent. The Manchester Company also supply the township of Charlton at a charge not exceeding 96c. per 1000 cubic feet. The following is a statement of the profits of the Manchester works for a few years: In 1833 when the price of Gas was $2,52 per 1000 feet the profits were £3,892, in 1834, price $2,46, profits £10,191; 1835, price $2,40, profits £13,510; in 1836 price $2,16 profits £18,712, 1837, price $2,04, profits $16,196; 1838, price $1,92 profits £19,376; 1839 price $1,80, profits £24,658; 1840, price $1,68 profits £24,738; 1841, price $1,68, profits £29,694; 1842 price $1,68, profits £34,232. In almost every instance of a reduction in price there was an increase of profits: thus when the price comes down to the sum of $1,68 per 1000 cubic feet, in 1842, the profits compared with those of 1833 when the price was $2,52 will appear to have been nearly quadrupled, a result which cannot be accounted for by assigning any other cause than the reduction in price. We conceive that this statement as to the benefit of reduction in prices, is well worthy the consideration of the gentleman connected with the gas concern in Pittsburgh. Here is a fair example and instance that low prices secure large returns, and although profits may be small, yet, "many a little makes a muckle."

The speaker also related an anecdote which, though in point and appropriate to his subject at home, we quote merely as an incident worth reading "About seven years ago," said he, "a patent was obtained for burning the 'dead oils,' which was so eminently successful that light equal to one thousand feet of gas could be supplied for six pence; notwithstanding its success it was bought up by the gas companies, not to benefit mankind, but to prevent its coming into competition with coal gas, and nothing whatever has been heard of the plan since. This is a statement made in the 'Mining Journal,' and there is no doubt of its correctness."

The cost of gas in Pittsburgh is $3 per 1000 cubic feet, with a discount of 15 per cent. for cash when the bill is paid within a short specified time, or $2,55 net for cash. The cost of coal delivered at the works cannot, we presume, be more than 4½ cents per bushel, or $1,26 per ton of 28 bushels.—We do not say at what cost gas might be supplied in this city, because we are unacquainted with the cost of manufacturing it; but other things being equal, we might infer from the cost of gas in England, as shown above, say in London, Liverpool, Leeds and Manchester, that it could be afforded at a much less price than at present, with far greater profits to the company than are now realised. One thing is certain, and it is, that a reduction in price would ensure the extension of the business of the concern: we should not see as now so many shops and houses lit up with oil. The Pine Oil lamps seem to be gaining favor on account of their cheapness, and the brilliant light they afford, but put gas on as cheap a footing as is consistent with prudent management, and everything of the kind would be superseded—that is, in our opinion, which must go for what it is worth.

We have by us papers with sketches of the gas works in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, from which we shall, at our leisure, lay some extracts before our readers.

*We here remark that we calculate the shilling at 24 cents, and have rendered the prices sterling into our own at that rate, and the ton of coal at 28 bushels The price in shillings may be found by dividing the sums by 24.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We were pained to learn by the American of yesterday, that a daughter of Mr. JOHN LOGAN, of Robinson township, in this county, was killed under the following circumstances. She had left home, on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of attending market, and when in the vicinity of Chartier's Creek, the horse took fright, threw her, and dragged her on the ground some three hundred yards, when, by the breaking of the stirrup, she was disengaged. In an awfully mangled and frightful condition she was discovered by some neighbors, before life was wholly extinct.

A RIOT AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday evening a riot took place on the Monongahela wharf. It appears several draymen were hauling Salt down to the steamer Manhattan, and saw proper to leave it nearly half way up to the street. The clerk told them he would not give them a ticket for its delivery if left there. What immediately followed we did not learn, but the upshot was two or three of them fell on the clerk and mate with whips and stones, driving the former into the water, and doing their best to kill him. Even after he was in the water two of them ran in after him and beat him. The second engineer was struck in the forehead with a large stone, and so very severely injured his life was thought to be in danger for a time. After the fight was over they commenced stoning the boat, and injured a passenger who was sitting on deck quietly reading. Three of the draymen were arrested, and we hope the whole of them will be, for creating a riot.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Whigs of the good old Bay state held a noble convention in the Town Hall at Worcester, on Wednesday, last week, The Boston Atlas says: 'nearly every city and town of our ancient Commonwealth was represented on the floor of that Hall. More than a thousand sound, true and excellent Whigs—men of high intelligence and patriotism—men having a deep stake in the welfare of the state and nation, and well worthy to be trusted with the management of their public concerns—men wise in council, and firm and resolute in action—were gathered together at Worcester. Any State, or any nation, might have been proud to claim such a body of men as her sons.—We could not but feel, in looking around upon that assembly, that our good old Commonwealth is safe, when such men can be induced to take council together, to uphold and protect her interests."

The object of the convention was to nominate candidates for Governor and Presidential Electors. The Hon. Levi Lincoln presided. The convention unanimously nominated for Governor and Lieut. Governor, the Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, and the Hon. John Reed, the present able and deservedly popular incumbents of those offices.

Abbott Lawrence of Boston, and Lewis Strong of Northampton, were nominated Electors for the State at large, and Nathan Appleton, John Perry Allen, Homer Bartlett, Abraham K. Thompson, Charles Allen, William B. Calhoun, C. B. Rising, Elijah Vose, William Baylies, and Seth Crowell, Electors for their several districts. This business being done, the convention adopted a series of excellent and appropriate resolutions, and then adjourned. The Atlas, commenting upon the spirit and harmony which characterized the convention, says: if we have ever entertained a doubt of the prevalence of the entire Whig ticket, at the popular election, next fall, that doubt is now entirely expelled. Nothing is now wanting to ensure our complete triumph in the old Bay State, but the continuance of this warmth and vigor in the cause, and those constant efforts which are always necessary, against an active, insidious and unscrupulous foe.

THE MORMON EXCITEMENT.

The following from the St. Louis New Era of the 17th is the latest news from the scene of the expected war:—

Great excitement prevails in Hancock, Adams, and the adjacent counties of Illinois, and also in the neighboring counties in Iowa and Missouri. The whole country is preparing for action. An immediate collision of the most sanguinary character is anticipated. The same spirit seems to prevail that formerly pervaded Jackson county and the Grand river country in Missouri. Several thousand persons had intended to go from that portion of Illinois to the Peoria Convention, and steamboats had been chartered for that purpose, but they now say that the danger and exctitement at home is so great that they cannot go.

That paper of the 18th has later news:

LATER FROM WARSAW.—By the Boreas, which arrived this morning, we have received another Extra, issued from the office of the Warsaw Signal, dated June 17th. It contains an address reported by Thos. C. Sharp, Esq., which was unanimously adopted by a meeting of the citizens, held at Warsaw on the 14th inst., and ordered to be published in connexion with a preamble and resolutions adopted by a mass meeting held by the citizens of Hancock county at Carthage on the previous day; these resolutions are the same as those passed by the Warsaw meeting on the 13th—breathing war and destruction to the whole Mormon race.

At the bottom of the Extra we find an article in substance as follows:

LATEST ORDERS.—The citizens of this county are ordered to assemble at their various places of rendezvous on Wednesday next, by the officer, from whom Smith was rescued, and there to receive general orders to cooperate as a posse to aid in arresting Smith. Citizens of the adjoining State, Territory and Counties can join and act with the 'posse comitatus' without violating any law.

In addition, we learn from the officers of the Boreas that at Warsaw on Sunday, the 16th inst., there was a muster of volunteers, and that they turned out 150 men, armed and equipped for the war. Great excitement is said to prevail in the vicinity of Warsaw, which seems to be on the increase every day. To-morrow is the day set for general rendezvous of the forces who are to aid in the arresting of Joe Smith, and unless the Executive interfers by ordering out the militia, in accordance with the wishes of the citizens, we are afraid it will not end without bloodshed.

The President of the United States has granted a pardon to David McDaniel, under sentence of death at St. Louis for the murder of Chavis, the Mexican trader, and to Towson found guilty of the same offence, but not sentenced.

Accounts from Tampico to the 5th instant received at New Orleans, state that a revolution had broken out in the northern part of Mexico. Gen. Canales, it was stated, had killed the Intendant at Camargo, opposite to which place his forces were congregated—Placards had been stuck up in the principal streets of Tampico, forbidding the citizens to express any opinion about the revolution.

A stranger arrived in Cincinnati a few days ago, and seating himself upon some kegs in front of a store, died in a few minutes. While the coroner was holding an inquest on his body, another stranger who had been sick a day or two, walked into the room, gazed on the corpse a few moments and then retired to his chamber in the same house and died immediately. They were both apparently temperate laboring men.

☞ We learn form the "Nashville Union" that Col. Polk has transmitted his acceptance of his nomination by the Democratic National Convention, to the committee of the Convention appointed to notify him of his nomination—and that it will soon be published.

JAMES TODD, Esq.—Mr. Todd, we are pleased to learn, though retired from the field of politics, is, nevertheless, friendly to Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle. The Locofoco boasting in reference to his change, is therefore groundless. We know Mr. Todd well, and know too, that he is too deeply imbued with Whig principles, too much the friend of his country, to aid the destructives, in their efforts to obtain power. He may feel that he has not received that treatment from the Whigs of Philadelphia, which he had a good right to expect, but that, of itself, could not change his powerful mind in reference to the great questions at issue before the country.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Washington under date of the 20th inst. says:

Nothing has yet been heard from Mr. Cushing, and the most serious apprehensions are entertained for his safety. In these apprehensions, Captain Newton, late of the illfated U. S. steamer Missouri, in which Mr. Cushing sailed as far as the Mediterranean, partakes.

"Gov. Polk is not only a *religious* man, and a *strict member of Church*, but he is also a *rigid member* of a Temperance Society."—*New York Plebeian.*

This is all news to us in "these parts."—Gov. Polk is neither the one or the other.—*Nash. Whig June* 20, 1844.

We learn that an affray took place at Gallatin on Monday afternoon between Chas. Lewis, of Sumner, and Isaac Goodall, a member of the House of Representatives from Smith county, in which the latter was killed Lewis made his escape.—*Nash. Whig, June* 20.

The Extra Session and the Texas Affair.

The New York Sun says:

"Governor Shannon, the new minister to Mexico, takes out instructions of a positive character, to ascertain the views of Mexico relative to Texas on two distinct points, viz: her willingness to consent to the transfer of Texas to the United States, and the consideration required for this consent. Secondly, in case of the refusal of Mexico to assent to the proposed annexation, whether the independence of Texas is to be recognized. An answer in the affirmative will render an early meeting of Congress necessary. Should Mexico refuse her consent to annexation, and also refuse to recognize the independence of Texas, then hostilities will be renewed, if not by Mexico, certianly by Texas, because that Republic cannot consent to remain in a position which cuts her off from peace, credit, internal prosperity, and the security of her commerce; while Mexico has a force on her borders ready at a moment's warning to pounce upon Texas, the acknowledgement of her independence by foreign powers is no protection at all. The moment Texas announces that hostilities have recommenced, the Southern and Western States friendly to annexation will afford immediate and efficient aid in men and money, and then Mexico will stand in a more dangerous position than Texas, and it may be necessary to convene Congress for conservative objects."

All this is interesting and important, if true. We repeat our conviction, that there is a deep game in progress connected with this Texan business—a game which aims, on the part of certain desperate politicians, to a dissolution of the Union.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.—We learn from an authentic source, this morning, that *fifteen* more members of the old Van Buren party in this city, have openly proclaimed their purpose not to vote for the free trade candidates They go for Clay, Frelinghuysen and the Tariff—as all men will who understand and value their true interests. Brag and bluster is the game of the Polk and Dallas party throughout the country.—It is the surest symptom of weakness —*Newark Adv.*

Correspondence Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Canal Packet Wrecked—Three Lives Lost.

TOLEDO, (O.,) June 19, 1 o'clock P. M.

The packet has this moment arrived from Lafayette, bringing the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the packet boat Kentucky, Capt Hammond, three miles west of Logansport, and what is most melancholy of all is the loss of three persons, viz. Thomas Emerson, of Logansport, W. Griffin, of Fort Wayne, and an Irishman, name unknown. From the moment we have to gather information, (from Capt. Hammond, who came passenger in the packet this morning,) the facts are these: The canal at the point where the Kentucky was lost runs on the side of a bluff some 80 feet in height. It also runs about 18 or 20 feet from the foot of the bluff; on the bluff above the canal is a mill dam, and owing to the large quantity of rain that has fallen for the last two weeks, it gave way and discharged itself into the canal, carrying away the embankment on the lower side of the canal. The packet was near the place at the time, and was drawn into the vortex, and precipitated down the precipice of 18 feet and stove to atoms. There were four passengers on board, one of whom escaped before the boat was drawn over. Mr. Emerson, as the boat was going over, made the effort to jump ashore but was unsuccessful, and was compelled to take the fearful plunge. Capt Hammond reports that the canal the whole distance from Logansport to Lafayette, (40 miles,) is much damaged, and that it will take some two months to make the necessary repairs. We shall have farther particulars by the packet to-morrow, and should there be anything more of interest will write to you.

Yours truly.

P. S. The bodies of the lost had not been recovered when Capt. Hammond left.

FROM MADAGASCAR—MURDER OF A BOAT'S CREW.—We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that Capt. Baily of ship Enterprise, arrived at that port from the Indian Ocean, reports the British frigate Cleopatra, from a cruise at St. Simon's, Bay, April 20th, undergoing repairs. The frigate had run upon a reef about 60 miles north of St. Augustine Bay in Madagascar, where she lay 36 hours, at low tide high and dry, so that the crew walked around her. By means of rafts she was lightened of her guns, &c. and got afloat. Subsequently a boat was sent from the frigate with thirteen men and a lieutenant, to take up the stream anchor that had been left near the reef, when the natives in their canoes attacked the boat's crew and killed eight of the number, including the lieutenant, and wounded three others. The boat was unarmed, of which fact the natives appeared to have been aware. The natives then made a precipitate retreat. The attack took place only about three hundred yards distant from the frigate, but in the confusion on board the frigate, it was unperceived until the approach of the boat to the frigate, with only the three survivors. Doubtless the whole of the boat's crew would have shared the same fate, but for the apprehension among the natives in consequence of the near vicinity of the frigate. The only assignable cause for the attack from the natives is said to be that they were not permitted to plunder the boat of what ever they wished.

AWFUL MURDER.—One of the most horrid murders we have ever been called upon to record, was perpetrated about four miles West of Winchester, Ind., on the 9th inst. The Winchester Patriot furnishes the following particulars:

About twelve months since Adam Fi, a German, emigrated to this county from Columbus Ohio, accompanied by his wife, daughter and son-in-law, (the victim of this atrocious act.) The old man purchased a tract of land upon which they all settled, but it was not long until a difficulty arose between the old man and son-in law, and we understand that threats of personal violence were made by both parties from the time of the first difficulty until the accomplishment of the murder. Martin Heltz the son-in-law of Fi, came to town last Saturday, and returned home at night, when a quarrel ensued between the parties, but nothing serious was apprehended from this; and on Sunday morning they again had a few word ; after breakfast was over Mr. Heltz, while in the act of shaving and sitting with his back to the old man, he (the old man,) took down his gun and in the presence of his wife daughter shot his son-in law, the ball entering a few inches below the neck bone. On seeing her husband fall the daughter ran but was pursued for some distance by the old man, who had reloaded the gun. She, however, escaped, and the neighbors soon came in and arrested the murderer, who is over seventy years old. The young man lived but a few hours after receiving the shot.

Execution of Lucien Hall; the Murderer of Mrs. Bacon.

We find in the New Haven Herald, a particular account of the execution of this individual, which took place at Middletown, Connecticut, on Thursday, in an enclosure seventeen feet by fifteen, erected outside of the jail for the occasion. We take some of the closing paragraphs:

It was now about ten minutes before 2 o'clock. The sheriff told him that he would give him whatever time he wanted, before the rope was cut. He replied that he would like to have fifteen minutes and requested that he might be told five minutes, before that time expired. He then called for a Bible, which was brought to him, when he turned to the 51st Psalm, and read it aloud. It was appropriately chosen; and during the reading Mr. Yale wept aloud.

"Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness; according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.

"Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin.

"For I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me.

"Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done *this* evil in thy sight; that thou mightest be justified when thou speakest, *and* be clear when thou judgest," et seq.

He then took the Prayer Book, which was handed to him by Mr Hills. He read the "commendatory prayer," in the visitation of the sick After reading the prayer, which he did not read so well as the psalm, he laid the book to his eyes a few minutes, and then looking at the preparations being made, said, "give me slack rope enough, Mr. Arnold; I don't think I have enough." By this he meant that he wished to have as much fall as possible, that he might the sooner be put out of pain In two or three minutes he said again, "I don't want to be particular, but I want more slack rope." The cap was then pulled down over his face, when he remarked that it was tied too tight. The fifteen minutes were now expired, and he was about to be thrown off, when he said, "I thought you were going to tell me five minutes before the time expired."—The sheriff said we will give you five minutes more. One of the officers then called out each minute as it expired—one, two, three, &c He here remarked that the rope was not properly fixed, and that the knot ought to be nearer his chin.

As the time now rapidly approached he exclaimed, "Oh dear, I bid you all Farewell"—"Four" was now called which told him that he had but a minute to live. Trembling on the verge of eternity, he exclaimed "Good bye Mr. Yale." Mr. Yale replied, "Good bye Lucian: but dont think of any body present, think of your Saviour You will soon be taken from us. Look to your Saviour and fasten all your hopes on him" Hall then said, "I hope the world will take warning by this. It is a hard thing do die after all." Just before the last minute expired he exclaimed, "Oh! dear me!—God Almighty have mercy upon me." These were his last words. The rope was cut, the platform fell; and with a single exclamation of "Oh!" his spirit was released from the tenement in which it had been deflied. Law was vindicated, and in its majesty stood over the lifeless corpse; but the spirit was at the disposal of him who gave it.

The rope was cut about ten minutes past 2 o'clock P. M. Ten minutes after the drop, a faint pulsation was discernable, and a minute afterwards his pulse had ceased entirely. He held the handkerchief in his grasp till he was taken down.

Fearful Rise in the Mississippi & Missouri.

The St. Louis papers of the 18th contain distressing accounts of the rise of these rivers. The river at Saint Louis on the 17th was about 6 inches higher than the high water mark of the last month, and notwithstanding it has spread over such an immense space it continues to rise with fearful rapidity: on the 17th it rose about 6 inches.

At St. Joseph's it was rising at the rate of 7 feet in 24 hours. Camden Bottom was covered to the depth of from 6 to 8 feet, and all the farms, with their stocks, their last years crops, and many of their houses and barns have been overwhelmed or carried off, and what is worse, many lives have been lost by the sudden and unusual overflow.

The largest portion of the American Bottom opposite St. Louis is is under water. This will give some idea of the extent of the overflow.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DIRECTORY.—Mr. John F. Kimball, of Cincinnati, is in the city with this work. Such of our citizens as are subscribers will be supplied. Mr. K. is at the Monongahela House.

BISHOP SOULE.—The Southern Christian Advocate, printed at Charleston, South Carolina, states that at the close of the late General Conference a deputation from the Southern Delegation was appointed to wait on Bishop Soule to request him to move his residence from Ohio into some part of the Southern states, and that the Bishop gave a favorable answer, and that it is understood he will carry out the wishes of the Southern Delegates.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The examinations in this literary institution have been going on for some days, and close this evening, with the "Annual Commencement." These examinations have given general and great satisfaction to the parents and friends of learning, who have attended; evidencing commendible improvement on the part of the students, and excellent discipline and fitness for their important offices, on the part of the professors. We spent a short time with pleasure witnessing the examination of the primary class, yesterday. The examination was highly creditable to the children and the teacher.

It should be a matter of much gratulation to our citizens, that their *own* literary institutions now placed in a condition to be a real benefit. Their children can be as well and thoroughly taught here as at many of the literary institutions of the country; and efforts are making to procure such apparatus, and geological and mineral cabinets, and specimens in the mechanic arts, as will facilitate greatly the pursuit of knowledge.

The primary department, which has been lately added, is in a very flourishing condition, and offers great inducements to parents to give their children its advantages. The college classes give gratifyevidences of prosperity and success, and the Law School is attended by a respectable number of pupils. Altogether the Western University is rapidly arising from her former depressed condition, and taking a favorable place in the list of sister institutions.

Death of Mrs. Hoge.

Died, at the residence of Mr. Andrew Fulton, on Smithfield street, Mrs. MARY HOGE, widow of David Hoge. The deceased was the oldest inhabitant of the city of Pittsburgh, and had attained the age of one hundred years, at the time of her decease. She came to "Fort Pitt" in 1786, and has lived here ever since, enjoying the possession of some valuable property and the reputation of a careful, frugal, good woman. Some of our oldest inhabitants only knew her as "OLD MRS. HOGE."

She was a worthy remnant of a bye-gone generation. Peace and honor to her ashes. j27

100,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for any quantity of good RAGS and TANNERS' SCRAPS, delivered at their book and paper store, No. 78 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Country merchants dealing in the above will find it to their advantage to send them to the subscribers.

INGRAM & ELLIOTT,
j27 Booksellers and Paper Dealers, Market st.

☞ Herald, Butler; Luminary, Mercer; Democrat, Venango; Clarion Democrat; Register, Indiana; Intelligencer, Greensburg; Reporter, Washington Argus, Beaver; Palladium, N. Lisbon; O.; Woosier Democrat; Recorder, Zanesville; Democrat; Warren; Ashtabula Sentinel; please insert to amount of $1 each and send paper and bill to advertisers.

FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE.

TWO valuable ROTARY FIRE ENGINES, size, No. 3 and No. 4 will be sold low for cash or approved paper on time. The small number of men required to work these engines, together with their cheapness, and their power in throwing water, render them very suitable for Boroughs, Villages and small Fire Companies. Enquire of SMITH & HATCH.
j27—d2&w3t* Corner of Fourth and Smithfield sts.

Scotch and American Ginghams

IN great variety of styles, for sale wholesale and retail at low prices, at the cash dry goods house of
j24 W. R. MURPHY, late Murphy & Bro.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

FROM the numerous inquiries that are daily made as to an European Agent, and at the request of many respectable parties, the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a regular European Agent, in all its various branches. Having visited Europe last fall partly for the purpose of making necessary arrangements, he is now prepared to Remit or Collect monies, secure Passages to and from Europe, (singly or in families,) and attend to all the different claims of parties to Estates, Pensions and otherwise, with a thorough examination of all Records of Wills, Chancery and other suits.

Should sufficient encouragement be offered the subscriber will leave Pittsburgh about the middle of the coming October, on his first regular trip.

JOSHUA ROBINSON,
Office St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Exchange.

REFERS TO

Rev. Z. H. Coston, Rev. J. L. Read, Meth'dist Book Concern, 4th st. Alexander Hay, Esq., Mayor, Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., Jas. Dunlop, Esq., Moses Hampton, Esq., Thomas Hamilton, Esq., John W. Downing, Benj. Bullock.	Pittsburgh.
Arthur Hurst, Gold street,	New York.

Pittsburgh j20—d&w3m

Extract of a letter dated
WESLEY, Tenn., May 22nd, 1844.

WE have made a full and successful experiment with your Vermifuge, and find it to be superior to any medicine we have ever sold; we can dispose of a quantity of it, and dislike to be out, as it is so valuable. It is certainly the best worm medicine ever used. I hope you will send it to every part of the habitable globe."

Signed KNEELAND & SMITHER.
To B. A. FAHNESTOCK. j26

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JUNE, 1844.
JOHN SHIPTON.....S. GUTHRIE.....W. BARKER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... —@ 3½
Pearls..... 4½@ 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... —@7,00
Common do. —@6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'..... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... 8 @ 9
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior..... —@13
Common..... —@ 9
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. —@3,00
Small "... —@2,00
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Blooms....50,00@55,00
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped.... —@ 8
Star..... —@25
Sperm b'at br's.. —@33
" inferior... —@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... —@ 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— @ 3½
Lightm'chin'y do.— @ 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... —@ 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... —@ 3
over 10 in.... —@ 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... —@ 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— @ 3½
Dog Irons..... —@ 3½
Sad " ..... —@ 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... —@ 6
Wagonboxes..... —@ 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— @6½
Counter we'hts " —@6½
Teaket'ls, doz.....@ 9,00
Waffle Irons.....@12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar..... @ 2,50
24 in. bow i'r'at..... @ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—
Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10.... —@17
" 11 " 13.... —@18
" 14 ..... —@19
Increasing ½ @ 1c ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... —@ 9
" 600..... —@ 5
" 700..... —@ 7
" 800,900,1000— @ 6
Coverlet Yarn, ib — @23
Carpet Chain.... —@20
Cotton Twine.... —@2?
Candle wick.... —@17
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.... —@13
St. Domingo.... 6¾@ 7½
Laguayra..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7¼@ 7¾
Havana..... 7½@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... —@30
Sheathing..... —@30
Bolt..... —@30
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [0 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... —@12½
White rope..... —@12
" tard..... —@10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @ 10
" " com.... —@ 9
Ex. F. hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long 3's..... —@2,00
Com. do..... —@1, 0
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp'd cords..... —@4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2,63
20 " " ... —@1,75
Manilla pi'ugh lines..... —@1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 3 a 3½
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... 3½a 9
Pittsburgh .... — a 8
37 Light..... — a 4½
3-4 " ..... 5 a 6
Waltham fine, — a 9½
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 8 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... —a10½
Rochester ... —a14
1-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c.18 a19
Drills—
own Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do....10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 a 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a11
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a14½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafœtida .....25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis.....10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru..2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone .... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined .....1,12@1,20
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 3 @ 9
Cochineal ....1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @15
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal..... —@50
" Tragacinth 31 @ 75
" Shellac ...16 @ 8
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac..... 75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..30 @35
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye..... 25 @ 28
Magnesia, Carb.31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro.22 @25
" Com'n.13 @20
Myrrh, Turkey.20 @40
Oil, Vitriol..... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,00@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3 0
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint.4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y.3,00@4,00
Quinne ..... —@3,50
Rhubard, root'd..63 @75
Sal Am oniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½ a 6½
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @20
Partaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue....11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood.....6½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished.....11 @12
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 5 @ 6
Shorts .....25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sub'ne
Monongahela. 3,00@3,06
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,00@3,20
Wagon .....3,00@3,20
Rye ..... —@2,16
Buckwheat.... —@ —
do hull'd b'f lbs — @ —
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky .....20 @24
Ohio & Penn'a...24 @26
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... — —
" 1 half bls — —
" 2..... — —
" 2 half bls — —
" 3..... —@11,50
" 1 kitts. — —
Herring, No 1 5,25@ 5,38
" " 2 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No 1 — —
" " 2 — —
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad..... —@ 8,50
FRUIT.
Almonds, shelled .. —@—
" so t.. " ....20 @22
" hard.. " .... —@11
Currants, Zante . —@—
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey....16 @18
" Malaga.... —@12
Raisins, Muscat. —@—
" Busch. — @2,38
" Bloom. — @2,25
Cranberries, bush.. @ —
Lemons, Sicily, box..... — @4,25
Oranges do..4,00 @4,50
Dried Peaches, bushel..... 37½@1,06¼
do Apples... 6¼@ 7½
Green " bbl.. — @ —
GLASS.
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross.... @9,00
Pint " .... @7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall..... @9,00
Claret, ℔ gross.... @9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10..... 2,50@2,75
10 by 12.....3,00@ 3,75
12 by 18.....8,00@ 9,00
Patent do, 10 by 14 to 16by 2 = 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10..... 1,81@ 2,12
10 by 12..... 2,31@ 3,12
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG.....5,50 @6,00
Eagle, ¼ lbs.. — @3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — @7,00
FFFG do.... — @4,00
Eagledo papers — @6,00
Rock powder.3,50 @4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat..... 60 @62½
Rye ..... 33 @35
Oats..... 20 @21
Corn ..... 33 @35
Barley..... —@—
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng ..... —@—
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs
Timothy.....6,50 @7,50
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 @12
Spanish..... 15½@17½
do. salted..... 10 @13
do kips ℔ skin 1,25 @1,62
Green ..... —@ 3½
HEMP—℔ lb.
Kentucky, dew rotted .....4 @4½
Missouri do..... 4 @4½
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43... 9½@10
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb.....1,75 @1 87
Spanish Float.1,37 @1,45
Manilla..... 1,20 @1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1½ in. to 4½ by ½ to 1 in..... —@—
5-6 by ¾ in ..... —@—
¾ to 4½ by ¼ to ..... —@—
1½ to 2½ by ¾ in....

PITTSBURGH... JUNE 24, 1844.

The Compromise Act.

Mr. CLAYTON, in his noble speech has shed a flood of light upon the character of the Compromise Act, and the motives which influenced its illustrious author, and his band of able and worthy coadjutors, in the elaboration and passage of that measure. We confess, for our own part, we had never properly understood the matter before, and in this we are doubtless in the same category as hundreds of our fellow-citizens who had better opportunities of information than we had at that time. Mr. Clayton has conclusively shown that the much abused Compromise Act, so far from being a blow aimed at *protection*, was itself intended to save protection from entire destruction, and that *it accomplished that end*. It was not against the nullifiers of South Carolina *only*, that the friends of protection had to contend, as is generally supposed, but it was against a more powerful and subtle foe. The system of protection was then menaced from another source, from the Jackson party in the House of Representatives, and nothing but the Compromise Act could have *saved the protective system from utter destruction!*

Gen. Jackson, at the commencement of the Session in which the Compromise Act was passed, in his annual message, had aimed a blow at protection, by declaring it was the opinion of many that the excitement created by it endangered the stability of the union, and that the policy of protection must be limited, &c. These declarations were responded to by his party in the House of Representatives, and the celebrated *Free-trade* bill of Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of which Mr. Polk was a member, was reported in the House. This bill destroyed the principle of protection, and brought down duties on foreign manufactures coming into competition with ours, to an *average of about fifteen per cent.* This would have prostrated America at a blow, and transferred all our workshops to Europe. The Compromise Act superceded and prevented this bill from becoming a law. It was to *save* protection, not *destroy* it, that this bill was projected by Mr Clay!

The Compromise Act was also connected with another bill, which would have rendered it still more protective in its character, and without which it could not have passed with Mr. Clay's consent —*the land distribution law*. This bill Jackson put into his pocket when he knew it would have passed both houses by the constitutional majority—a most shameful act of high-handed tyranny.

All these facts are dwelt upon in the most striking manner by Mr. Clayton, and no unprejudiced man can rise from the perusal of his speech without feeling convinced that the motives which prompted Mr. Clay and his coadjutors in the support of the Compromise Act, were those of the strongest attachment to the protective policy, and that the Act itself, under all the circumstances, was a wise and proper one, and that instead of being blamed for that Act, Mr. Clay deserves the commendation of every friend of protection and every true patriot.

With these views, we beg leave to withdraw every remark we have heretofore made in condemnation of this Act, and of Mr. Clay as its author. They were made under error, and we embrace the first opportunity, after a right understanding of the matter, to correct wrong unintentionally done. We make these remarks, relying fully on Mr. Clayton's statements and arguments, which are made with a plainness and sincerity and force which carry full conviction to our mind.

Our views of the nature of the Compromise had undergone a considerable change before we read this speech, from the declaration of Mr. Clay himself in relation to it, especially the remark, that the Tariff of 1842 was only carrying out the principles of the Compromise, according to his understanding of it, (and certainly no man understands its principles better than he;) but Mr. Clayton has laid bare the whole history of the bill, and the motives which led to its passage, and has convinced us that in its conception and passage, as well as in its after interpretations, the principle of *protection to home industry* was never lost sight of.

Many of our readers will recollect the remark of the Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE, at the late Tariff Meeting in this county, that "many of us had seen cause to change our views of the Compromise," and that no one should be condemned or censured for inadvertant errors and mistakes, particularly when those errors sprang from a jealous care of our important interest—or language to that effect. The remark struck us forcibly at the time, and we have since been watching with a careful attention for facts in relation to that measure. We rejoice that Mr. Clay's motives in this great act of his life, are in a fair way of being properly appreciated by the American people. The speech of Mr. Clayton will contribute greatly to that purpose. Would that it could be read with candor by every citizen of the country.

"I am not in favor of the Tariff Act now in force!"

Such is the declaration of JAMES K POLK, Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, uttered in June, last year. Do the manufacturers and mechanics and laborers of Pittsburgh approve of our present Tariff, which has brought so many blessings in its train, and which is now producing so many beneficial results? Can they, then, with any consistency support a man who is determinedly opposed to this Act, and to all protection? Dare the Locofoco party of Allegheny county avow and maintain the sentiments of James K. Polk on this subject—one of vital interest to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania? No, they dare not! We defy them to do it. We ask them to meet the true issue, and support James K. Polk on his own avowed principles—principles and measures he has supported all his life.

The proof that Mr. Polk is opposed to the present tariff, if any more is wanting to what has already been given, is as follows. During the last Gubernatorial canvass in Tennessee, last summer, interrogatories were propounded to Gov Jones and Col. Polk by Messrs G. W. Smith, R. E. Titus, C. Stewart, and others. Col. Polk's answers are published at length in the Nashville Union of June 6, 1843. The last question in the series is as follows:

"Are you in favor of the Tariff Act now in force passed by the last Congress?"

To which Col. Polk replied thus:

"I am *NOT in favor of the Tariff Act now in force passed by the last Congress*. It is, in my opinion, in many of its provisions highly *protective*, and not designed as a REVENUE measure. For my views, as expressed at some length on the subject, I refer you to a speech delivered by me at Pulaski on the 29th of September, 1842: and also to one delivered by me at Jackson on the 3d of April, 1843—both of which have been published."

The Nashville Republican Banner has turned to the speeches, and published extracts from them. The Banner remarks, in relation to those speeches——"we find that although they contain no traces of original thought or independent reflection, yet they exhibit the author distinctly enough as an *opponent of the Act of 1842, and of the general Whig Tariff Policy* that has already covered the land with blessings. They contain the old stereotyped assertions and arguments of the Free Traders, without a gleam of novelty or spirit to relieve the unfortunate reader who is obliged to wade through them."

In these speeches Mr. Polk complains bitterly of the Act of 1842, for "TAXING"—that is the word he uses,—"for *taxing*" iron, wool, manufactures of wool and cotton, &c. The *duty* on these articles, for the purpose of protecting the farmers and mechanics and laboring men of the country, and furnish revenue for the Government, he calls a TAX! and he tries to raise odium against protection thereby. Can Pennsylvanians, who all profess to be tariff men, support such a candidate?

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS CASE.—The Quo Warranto case, to determine the Constitutional right of the present Canal Commissioners to hold their offices, was, on Tuesday last, decided by the Supreme Court, in their favor.

DREADFUL FIRE AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—Intelligence has been received at Halifix, that the greater part of Harbor Grace, N. F., was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst.

Texas or Disunion.

This is the cry raised by the friends Mr. Polk, in South Carolina, and other Southern States of the Union. The Globe of last Saturday week contains a long editorial article in relation to the course of the Richmond Inquirer, (the Globe's co-laborer,) in relation to Annexation. The introduction to the article in the Globe is as follows:

"The Richmond Enquirer copies from the Charleston Mercury, portions of the proceedings of public meetings held in Barnwell, Sumpter, and Edgefield counties, touching the Texas treaty. The Enquirer with much pleasure marks the favor with which all these meetings receive the nominations of the late Baltimore convention, but it silently puts the seal of reprobation on certain passages in the transactions of these assemblies of nullifiers, by omitting such resolutions and remarks as squint at a dissolution of the Union. For instance, the Barnwell meeting has this passage in the preamble, the whole of which is properly suppressed by the Enquirer, as an evidence of its disapprobation. The preamble puts the dissolution of the Union in issue with the Texas question, and says: "We believe that the very existence itself of this blood-bought and blood-cemented Union will be determined by it."—The fifth resolution takes the ground, in regard to the annexation of Texas, that "its final rejection as an evidence of that increasing hostility to the institutions of the South, which has already shaken the confidence of our people in the patriotism and fidelity of our northern brethren, and which may render it necessary for us (in the words of our own declaration of independence) "to provide new guards for our future security."

The Globe then gives resolutions of different meetings, held in the cause of Polk, the *disunion* part of which the Enquirer had suppressed, as too danger us a doctrine to broach in Virginia. The Globe evidently intends to show the disingenuous conduct of the Enquirer, in thus suppressing the whole truth, while it is very willing to quote what will suit its purpose.

The resolutions let out by the Enquirer, but copied by the Globe are of the most infamous character, and boldly advocate *disunion* unless Texas can be annexed. One of these resolutions, passed at Barnwell in Mr. Rhett's district, is as follows:

"8. Resolved, That if Texas be not sooner annexed, we deem it expedient that a convention of the friends of immediate annexation throughout the Union be held at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, on the first Monday in August next, and that, should such suggestion meet the approbation of our friends elsewhere, we will meet again at this place on the first Monday in July, to appoint delegates to said convention."

The organ of the Texas and Polk party in South Carolina, the "South Carolinian," printed at Columbia, the Capital of the state, lays down a specific chart, says the Globe, by which this new new dissolution movement shall be conducted. After a series of remarks on the probable chance of the Texas treaty before the Senate, it proposes, in the event of its failure, the following:

"1. To call upon delegations in Congress, if in session, or our senators, if they be at the seat of government, to wait on the Texan Minister, and remonstrat with him against any negociation with other powers, until the southern States shall have had a reasonable time to decide upon their course.

"2. That object secured, a convention of the people of each State should be promptly called to deliberate and decide upon the action to be taken by the slave States, on the question of annexation; and to appoint delegates to a convention of the slave States, with instructions to carry into effect the behests of the people.

"3. That a convention of the slave States, by delegations from each, appointed as aforesaid, should be called to meet at some central position, to take into consideration the question of annexing Texas to the Union, if the Union will accept it; or if the Union will not accept it; then of annexing Texas to the Southern States.

"4. That the President of the United States be requested by the general convention of the slave States, to call Congress together immediately, when the final issue shall be made up, and the alternative distinctly presented to the free States, either to admit Texas into the Union, or to proceed peacably and calmly to arrange the terms of a dissolution of the Union."

The Globe is evidently annoyed by these outrageous movements; for fear of their effects upon Polk's election at the North, and makes the following remarks, after copying the above propositions, to which we call special attention, as follows:

Now, we ask, can this convention be proposed, and such inflammatory subjects chosen for its discussion, with a view to the annexation of Texas, or to the election of Governor Polk to the presidency? The *South is united in favor of annexation*, every body knows; and we believe that, as a *friend* to the measure, and a *southern man, Governor Polk will get the southern vote*. Do Mr. Calhoun and his friends imagine that, by exciting sectional feeling in the North, and provoking hostility by fostering designs against the Union, they will be most likely to attain the ends they profess to have at heart—that is, to unite the northern democracy in support of annexation, and election of Gov Polk to the presidency?

Here it will be seen that the Globe acknowledges Mr Polk is in favor of annexation, and hopes he will get the Southern vote on this ground, but that paper deprecates the disunion movements on account of the bad effect at the North.

Let the North look at these facts. "Texas or Disunion" is the cry of Mr. Polk's friends in South Carolina. Will Pennsylvania aid them in their nefarious objects by supporting Polk.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—It has been stated in the papers that this noble man has freed all his slaves. If the following paragraph given in the Lexington, Ky. Gazette, as an extract from a speech recently made by Mr. Wickliffe, is true, the statement was incorrect:

"He had seen it blazoned forth to the world that Mr. Cassius M. Clay had emancipated, or was about to emancipate, some sixty of his slaves. He had examined the records, and found that Mr. Cassius M. Clay, applied to the county court of Fayette to free some nine negroes, without describing them or complying with a single requisition of the law, and the court very properly had refused to do it.—Mr. Cassius M. Clay had taken the case up in a writ of error, and thus it stood. So Mr. Cassius M. Clay got the credit of setting negroes free, and retained his negroes too."

We learn from the Danville, Pa., Democrat that the Montour Iron Company are about to erect a Rolling Mill which will be the most extensive work of the kind in the Union. It is expected to turn out annually about 10,000 tons of manufactured Iron, a large portion of which is to be Rail Road Iron. It will contain 22 puddling furnaces; consume all the iron manufactured at the three furnaces of the same company; give employment, directly and indirectly, to about 500 hands; and is to go into operation early next spring.

SCENE IN THE U. S. SENATE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express speaking of Saturday's proceedings in the Senate, says—

The only threatened disturbance of the peace during the day was between Messrs. Benton and McDuffie during the morning, and this was one of the most dramatic and imposing scenes ever displayed in any legislative assembly. It has produced a deep impression upon all who were present, and was seen by more persons than have witnessed any previous debate during the session.

Mr. McDuffie writhed in seeming agony of spirit and body under the charges of disunion and nullification made by Mr. Benton, and when Mr Benton said he would meet him at Philippi, in his efforts to destroy the Union, and not as here, with his voice and his pen, but sword in hand, to die if need be in defence of the Union, a murmur of applause run through the galleries which nothing could restrain.

The rebuke was just and terrible, and the position of Mr. Benton a noble one that will cover a multitude of sins. All he said was for the Union, and for this out of doors he is called a traitor *to his* party!

When Mr. Benton said he would meet the Disunionists at Philippi, General Clinch, of Georgia, a whole hearted man, went to Mr Benton and said in the fulness of a patriotic heart that he would be there with him!

When Mr. Benton left his seat he took John Quincy Adams, who was seated behind him, by the hand, and said "Mr. Adams, you are passing off the stage, and I am passing away also, but while we live, *we will stand by* the UNION." This is the language of true heroism, and Mr. Benton has given abundant evidence of the truth of his feelings and resolutions.

ARRIVAL OF THE

ACADIA,

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Sentence of Mr. O'Connell.

The steamship Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at her moorings at Boston on Wednesday at half past one o'clock. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in sixteen days—her passage was somewhat delayed by strong westerly winds which she encountered during the whole passage, added to which she was detained off Halifax some hours by thick fog.

Sentence had been passed on Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers—particulars of which will be found below.

The most absorbing event of the last fortnight, with the exception of Mr. O'Connells imprisonment, has been the contest for the seat in Parliament for South Lancashire. Mr. Brown, of the well known firm of Brown, Shipley, & Co., stood on the free trade, and Mr. Entwisle on the agricultural interest. It was a warm contest, which ended in the return of Mr. Entwisle by nearly 600 votes.

Nothing of the least interest to the trans Atlantic world has occurred in the British Parliament since the last packet sailed. The debates upon Sir Robert Peel's new currency project have been of a highly interesting description.

The Liverpool cotton market continues in a very depressed state. During the last four weeks prices have receded 1/2d per lb.; in that which terminated on Saturday, the retrogression amounted to more than 1-8th. The continued prevalence of easterly winds keeps the vessels laden with the staple from arriving in great numbers, but occasionally vessels drop in. In this state of things, all speculation is suspended; all export has disappeared.

The general state of the English crops is good, though some of the better agricultural districts have suffered from drought.

The Hibernia steamship, Captain Judkins arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 23th ult, after a capital passage from Halifix of nine days. Her news was forwarded by special engine to London, and published in the morning papers of the following day.

The Paris banking house of Messrs. Gaccia & Co. has declared its insolvency. The debts are said to amount to several millions of francs. Several members of both Chambers, who had deposits in it, will sustain considerable loss. M. Gaccia was banker to the Pope.

Switzerland has been the scene of a civil war—Turkey shows symptoms of the internal disease which is fast wearing away its vitals. Albania is in arms, the inhabitants disposed to peril life in asserting their independence, and, in a conflict with Ali Bey, 300 Albanians were left dead upon the field.

Reports of dissensions in the newly organized Spanish Cabinet reach us from Madrid. Some Carlist leaders have been shot.

The Portuguese Cabinet has undergone some changes, it is to be hoped for the better.

The subject of the Annexation of Texas continues to be a prolific theme of discussion in the English papers. Some of them have wasted a good deal of indignation upon it.

The King of the French has postponed for the present his visit to England.

A dreadful accident has occurred on the railroad from Brussels to Antwerp. The train while in full progress came in contact with a luggage train—Three persons were killed, fifteen seriously wounded, and about forty were hurt more or less seriously.

It is confidently stated by the Dutch papers, that, although the Belgian Journals deny the fact, the British Cabinet has addressed an energetic note to the Belgian Government respecting the system of differential duties contemplated by the latter. The ex-Regent of Spain and General Van Halen arrived at Rotterdam on the 27th ult. from Cologne.

A noble Tuscan, M. Malenchini, has just been arrested at Rome, and confined in the Castle of St. Angelo. The news of this arrest has produced at Leghorn and in all Tuscany a lively sensation. According to directions from Rome, the authorities have had numerous investigations made at Leghorn, where M. Malenchini's family resides, but without any result.

IRELAND.

State Prosecutions---Court of Queen's Bench.

Trinity Term opened on Wednesday, 22d ult. but sentence was not pronounced until Friday, when there was a full attendance. On the sitting of the full Court on that day, the case of "The Queen against Daniel O'Connell and others" having been called.

Mr. Justice Perrin proceeded to deliver his judgment.

Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mr. Smith O'Brien, M. P., and by Mr. Steele, entered the traverser's bar at half past ten; and a scene ensued which we believe is altogether unprecedented in a court of justice. All the barristers of the outer bar, with the exception of comparatively few, rose and greeted Mr. O'Connell with loud and repeated rounds of cheers, accompanied with clapping of hands. This demonstration of acclamation continued for a few minutes.

The Chief Justice, on taking his seat, asked the Attorney General if he had anything to move, and that gentleman replied in the negative.

Mr. Moore, Q. C., then rose and said, that on the part of Daniel O'Connell and others he had to apply to the court, that whatever sentence it might think proper to pass should not be put in operation until after judgment should be pronounced upon a writ of error, which it was the intention of the traversers to prosecute with all possible speed.

The Court refused the motion, under the conviction that, as the law now stood, they had no power to grant it. At four o'clock, amid breathless anxiety, Mr Justice Burton, in an address during which he shed tears, passed SENTENCE ON THE TRAVERSERS!

DANIEL O'CONNELL—To be imprisoned for twelve calendar months; to pay a fine of £2,000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years; himself in £5,000, and two securities of £2,500 each.

JOHN O'CONNELL, JOHN GREY, THOS. STEELE, R. BARRETT, C. G. DUFFY, and T. M. RAY: To be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years; themselves respectively in £1,000 and two sureties of £500 each.

Sentence having been passed,

Mr. O'Connell immediately rose, and said that he wished to remind the Court that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the court followed this result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere although evidently much displeased.

The Traversers immediately surrendered into the custody of the Sheriff.

After a delay of about an hour and a half, which gave time to allay the excited feelings of the people out of Court as well as for the necessary preparations, the Traversers were conveyed to the Richmod Penitentiary, in the Circular road, their future place of confinement. They proceeded thither in three carriages, attended by a large body of police. A great many people ran along and kept up with the carriage, and there was also a large assemblage outside the Penitentiary on his arrival. When Mr. O'Connell stepped out of the carriage he was greeted with loud cheers, and immediately entered the gateway. Within the court yard a large number of respectable persons, many of them his most intimate friends were drawn up in two lines. They received Mr. O'Connell in silence, and uncovered, and as he walked up between the lines, he shook hands with them.

He thus entered the Governor's house, which we understand, he and his other fellow prisoners will be allowed to occupy. The Penitentiary is a vast pile of buildings, in an airy and salubrious part of Dublin. The Governor's house is large, and has a garden attached to it in which Mr. O'Connell, with his daughters, Mrs. Fitzsimon and Mrs. French, walked alone soon after his arrival. The prisoners, as they must now be called, dined together about half past six. They were all cheerful. We are happy to state that there was not the slightest breach of the peace during the proceedings—The following address which had been prepared in anticipation of the sentence, was issued on Thursday.

Address of O'Connell to the People of Ireland.

PEACE AND QUIET.

People of Ireland—Fellow Countrymen—Beloved Fellow Countrymen—The sentence is passed. But there is another appeal from that sentence. The appeal lies to the House of Lords. I solemnly pledge myself to bring an appeal against that sentence, and I assure you there is every prospect that it will be received. Peace, then, and quiet. Let there not be one particle of riot, tumult or violence.

This is the crisis in which it will be shown whether the people of Ireland will obey me or not. Any person who violates the law, or is guilty of any violence, insult or injury to person or property, violates my command, and shows himself an enemy to me, and a bitter enemy to Ireland.

The people of Ireland—the sober, steady, honest, religious people of Ireland—have hitherto obeyed my commands and kept quiet—Let every man stay at home. Let the women and children stay at home. Do not crowd the streets, and in particular let no man approach the precincts of the Four Courts.

Now, people of Dublin, and people of Ireland generally, I shall know, and the world will know, whether you love and respect me or not. Show your love and regard for me, by your obedience to the law—your peaceable conduct, and the total avoidance of any riot or violence.

PEACE, ORDER, QUIET, TRANQUILITY.

Preserve the peace, and the Repeal cause will necessarily be triumphant. Peace and quiet I ask for in my name, and as you regard me. Peace and quiet I ask for in the name of Ireland, and as you love your native land.—Peace—quiet—order, I call for under the solemn sanction of religion. I conjure you to observe quiet, and I ask it in the adorable name of the ever living God. Gratify me and your friends by your being quiet and peaceable.

The enemies of Ireland would be delighted at you violating the peace, or being guilty of any disorder.

Disappoint them—gratify and delight by peace, order and quiet. Your faithful friend.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Corn Exchange Rooms, 29th May, 1844.

The Emperor of Russia has arrived very unexpectedly in England, and with the King of Saxony is on a visit to the British Court—A desire to gratify his taste for mechanical science has, it is said, led to this sudden visit, the Emperor having traveled post haste from his own capital, stopping only a few hours on the route to visit the crowned heads of Prussia and Holland.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—MORMON WAR!

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WARSAW, ILL., June 13—8 A. M.

Messrs. Editors—You have been, doubtless, apprised ere this, of the destruction of the office of the "Nauvoo Expositor," a newspaper of which one number had been issued at Nauvoo, and which was established by a number of seceding Mormons for the purpose of exposing the many violations of law and order—to say nothing of morality—committed by the great leader of the Mormon Church—Joe Smith. As might have been expected, the outrage has produced a great sensation in this community; committed, as it were, under color of a law of the City Council of Nauvoo, it has derived greater importance than if it had been done by an infuriated mob, acting under what they conceived a sense of deep injury. As it is, there is no excuse for it, and it can only be regarded as a high-handed outrage, committed under the sanction and at the instance of a man who seems to regard nothing that interposes itself between him and his own selfwill.

After the destruction of the printing office in Nauvoo, threats of summary vengeance were also made against the office of the Signal, in this place; and the life of its editor was to pay the forfeit of his publishing any thing further concerning the Mormons or Joe Smith. During the evening of Tuesday last, and after this news had been received, a meeting of the citizens was called to take measures of self-defence; and after considerable discussion, the meeting adjourned until yesterday at 2 o'clock. At the hour appointed a large number of citizens met, and a preamble and resolutions were passed, setting forth the grievances of the old citizens of the county, and resolving to arm themselves forthwith, and commence a course which will result in the riddance of the county of the Mormons, even to their utter extermination, if other means fail. Co-operation of the counties adjoining is also asked to aid in carrying out the objects of the meeting. A committee of vigilance was appointed for the purpose of ordering out of the township all the Mormons who still adhere to Joe Smith, and of inspecting all persons who may be suspected of acting as his spies.

While I write this resolution is being carried into effect with regard to some of the most obnoxious Mormons in the town, and a number of suspicious individuals have been ordered to leave. Although this may appear to persons at a distance a harsh proceeding, yet here it is rendered absolutely necessary; for, with the threats that have been made, both against the lives and property of the citizens, and with a large body of Mormons in our midst, who make the implicit obedience of Joe's commands part of their religion, no other course could possibly have been adopted that would have secured us against the midnight torch and the unerring rifle of these Latter Day Saints.

To day, Capt. Glover, of the Warsaw Cadets, leaves for Quincy, for the purpose of getting a stand of arms now out of use in that city, and when he returns, every citizen who is capable of bearing arms, will enrol himself.

A County Convention is to be held to-day at Carthage, for the purpose of having concert of action throughout the county. I shall advise you of its doings as soon as made public.

Whatever may be the result of these proceedings, a few days will determine; but of one thing you may rest assured, the Mormons will be compelled to leave, if strong arms and still stronger determinations can effect that object; blood will be shed in the attempt; and the old citizens of the county are as willing that it should commence now as at any other time.

As for the Mormons at Nauvoo, they seem as equally bent upon destruction; they appear mad, and evince no spirit of concession or conciliation, but wildly rush on from one act of aggression to another, until the law abiding citizens of the county are lost in amazement at their daring acts of villany.

Under the City Charter of Nauvoo, they claim all the power exercised by the highest tribunal in the country, and a great deal more than was ever dared to be used by any branch of government in the country—the liberty of the press has been trampled upon, and been denounced as a "nuisance," and he who ventures to express his opinions too freely in Nauvoo, of Joe and his conduct, is immediately taken up and tried by his satellites, and severely punished for his indiscretion. Yours.

COFFEE.—The great increase of the production of Coffee, and a diminution of its consumption in many countries, have materially decreased the value of the article itself. But few know the vast quantity of Coffee now produced. The statistics of 1843, give the following result:

Brazil (1,170,000 bags)	170,000,000 lbs.
Java & Sumat (1,450,000 bags)	140,000,000
Cuba	45,000,000
St. Domingo,	38,000,000
Porto Rico, Laguira, &c.	36,000,000
British West Indies,	10,000,000
Ceylon,	7,000,000
E. Indies and Mocha,	6,000,000
French Colonies,	4,000,000
Dutch W. Indies,	3,000,000
Total	453,000,000 lbs.

MR. BENTON.—Just as Mr. Benton was concluding his second speech in the Senate on the Texas Treaty, the documents were sent in and on being announced as a message from the President, the Speaker had to suspend his remarks. The documents having been read through, and the declaration was made to the Senate and the country that our Government had yielded to the sine qua non of Texas, and that ships of war and troops would be sent to the Texan Frontier and the Mexican coast, *prepared for any emergency*, Mr. Benton exclaimed:

Enough! Enough! Sir. I say no more. The devil is now pulled from under the blanket, and all I ask is that the people may see him as we do.

A TRUE BILL FOR MURDER.—We see it stated in the Vicksburgh Sentinel that the grand jury of Warren county, Miss, have found a true bill against Mr. Adams of "murder in the first degree" for killing Dr. James Hagan. This offence is not bailable. The same body has also indicted Col. Hickey, of the Sentinel, for manslaughter for killing Dr. Macklin, notwithstanding he has been unanimously acquitted by a court of inquiry.

SNOW.—A visitor to the White Mountains, says the Portsmouth Journal, states that it snowed on Mount Washington all last Monday night and till 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning; when it was covered like mid-winter for some miles down the summit.

☞ The Whigs and Anti-Masons of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co. have nominated the Hon. Cornelius Darragh, for re-election to Congress. Mr. Darragh has been, we believe a very faithful member; but we are especially gratified by this mark of popular approbation, because Mr. Darragh promptly and publicly exposed, and refuted the insidious letter of Wm. Wilkins in favor of the annexation of Texas. We hope that his majority at the election, will be sufficient to teach Mr. Wilkins, that no one can barter away the rights and interests of his northern neighbors, and constituents, for a seat in John Tyler's cabinet, with impunity; and that Northern men, who like Mr. Darragh, are found "faithful among the faithless," will ever be cordially sustained at home —*Detroit Daily Advertiser*.

JOHN A MURRELL.—This noted land pirate recently discharged from his ten years servitude in our Penitentiary, has not gone to Arkansas, but is at present residing on Cumberland Mountain, Bledsoe county, about 25 miles from McMinnville, at the house of a man named Goff, also recently discharged from the Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money —*Hogan's (Tenn.) Weekly Her.*

AFFRAY.—On Wednesday last, sheriff White in company with two of his deputies, two constables and one other person, went into the town of Hinsdale, to execute a writ of possession in favor of one of the owners of land purchased of the Holland company. The officers had succeeded in removing nearly every thing from the house, when they were interrupted by a body of men to the number of about 150, who had assembled with guns and other weapons, many of them disguised with paint and Indian blankets, and driven from the premises. Sheriff White had his coat torn to pieces, and was badly bruised. Deputy sheriff Walker also had his coat torn, and was injured by a blow upon his shoulder. After the officers left the premises, they were fired, upon and vollies of stones thrown after them, until they were out of reach. The horses upon which they rode, were also badly bruised by the stones thrown at them. In their retreat they observed from 40 to 50 men, some of them armed, proceeding towards the scene of action, so that the whole number finally gathered together, must have exceeded 200.

What course the sheriff intends to pursue, we are not advised. This certainly is a bad state of things, and as the law and its officers are set at defiance, no one can forsee the result —*Cattaraugus Whig*.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The Charleston (S. C.) Patriot of the 12th inst. says—

Mr. George Lyons, who keeps a watch makers and jeweller shop on East Bay, next door to the French Coffee House, was found early this morning lying on his bed with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a large stab in his thigh, murdered last night for the sake of plunder. The front cellar door was found open and steps traced to the back entrance of the cellar. It is supposed that the villians, (for there must have been more than one concerned) must have entered the house last night by the cellar and concealed themselves therein. The store was robbed of almost every article of value it contained—jewelry watches and money. From the posture of Mr Lyon's body, there must have been a considerable struggle before the dread ful deed was perpetrated. It bore evident marks of deliberate and well planned robbery and murder. A jury of inquest was speedily empannelled, but had not rendered their verdict when we went to press.

LEAD AND COPPER ORE.—A few specimens of Lead and Copper Ore were given us the other day by a gentleman. The Lead Ore is from a "Mine" lately discovered in the southern part of Illinoi somewhere between Shawneetown and Cairo. The individual acquainted with the location will not tell where it is having, an eye to the speculation himself. About sixty tons were dug to ascertain the thickness of the "Lead." One specimen contains 50 per cent, and is equal to Galena Ore, others about 70 and 5) per cent of pure Lead.

The specimens of Copper Ore are from the mines on Lake Superior at Copper Mine Harbor, owned by a Company in this city and a gentleman in New York. They contain about 53 per cent of pure Copper. The force necessary to work the mines left this city provisioned and prepared with instruments some weeks since and are now on the spot.

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New Orleans, June 12—Cotton—Yesterday we had a dull day, and prices may be considered at 1/4@1c. ₱ ℔ lower than transactions before the late unfavorable accounts got to hand.

NEW-ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.
(Assimilating to that of Liverpool)

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and North Ala.	
Inferior	4 @ 4¼		
Ordinary	5¾@ 6		
Middling	6¼@ 7		
Middling Fair	7¼@ —	AVERAGE LISTS:	
Fair	@ —	Good	@ 6¾
Good Fair	7¾@ 8¼	Common	5¼@ 5¾
Good and Fine	9¼@ —		

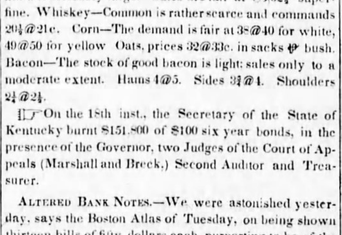
Sugar—We have no alteration to make in our quotations. The market remains quiet. We quote 4¼@6¾c. extreme rates. Molasses—This article has suddenly sprung into good demand, which has had the effect of making it scarce, and of raising the rate 1/2@1c. ₱ gal—We now quote 24@25c. ₱ gallon. Flour—The stock on hand is tolerably large. Sales are fair at $4 62½ superfine. Whiskey—Common is rather scarce and commands 20¼@21c. Corn—The demand is fair at 38@40 for white, 40@50 for yellow. Oats, prices 32@33c. in sacks ₱ bush. Bacon—The stock of good bacon is light; sales only to a moderate extent. Hams 4@5. Sides 3¾@4. Shoulders 2¾@2¾.

☞ On the 18th inst., the Secretary of the State of Kentucky burnt $151,800 of $100 six year bonds, in the presence of the Governor, two Judges of the Court of Appeals (Marshall and Breck,) Second Auditor and Treasurer.

ALTERED BANK NOTES.—We were astonished yesterday, says the Boston Atlas of Tuesday, on being shown thirteen bills of fifty dollars each, purporting to be of the Taunton Bank, at Taunton, Mass., signed by C. J. Bassett, cashier, Elias Hall, President, dated Nov. 1, 1843, and payable to M Lane. These bills were altered from the Citizen's Bank, Augusta, Me., a worse than broken bank.

A large sale of land belonging to Wm. Barr has just closed at Cincinnati. In 1808, Col. Wm. Barr purchased the tract known as Barr's Woods, comprising about 90 acres, and then considered only farming land, for about $60 per acre! It was deemed at the time a very high price. Large sales of this property have heretofore been made; but at the public sale just finished, about twenty acres were sold, which brought the sum of $109,366 75—more than $5000 per acre. This is something like 8000 per cent on the original cost. Money at compound interest, would have brought in that time about 300 per cent—so that the increase has been sixteen-fold that of money at compound interest.

The Money found—A TEN YEARS MYSTERY SOLVED.—The nineteen thousand dollars, of which the branch of the Union Bank of Tennessee at Columbia was robbed in April, 1834, while P. W. Porter, Esq., was Cashier, was accidently found in a tomb stone in the grave yard there, on Tuesday, 11th inst., by Mr. G. B. Polk, and handed over to the Bank by him. About $6000 of the money is in a good state of preservation, the balance was in a state of complete decay. The amount of $4 85 49 is all that appears to be missing, so that the bank loses but a trifle.—Hogan's (Tenn.) Weekly Herald.



THESE Lozenges have been used very extensively the past season, and have given universal satisfaction. Hundreds have been relieved by them and not an instance has come to our knowledge in which they have failed. They will speedily allay the morbid irritability of the bowels, restore the checked perspiration, stop the debilitating discharges, and in a short time cure the most inveterate case of diarhœa, chronic dysentery, or habitual looseness. They are convenient to carry in the pocket, are very pleasant to the taste, and are sold at the low price of 25 cents a box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
je18 corner of Sixth and Wood sts.

FROM the New York Gazette, October 6, 1839, a daily paper deservedly at the head of the daily press in this country.

Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla.—It were but courtesy to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable preparation, which will be found advertised in another column. Mr. Bristol is a brother, and issues a highly interesting newspaper, every now and then, one or two numbers of which we have already noticed; and the medicine itself has been eulogised by nearly all the press of the western country, and, we doubt not, justly eulogised. It has in its favor, moreover, very flattering testimonials from the most eminent practitioners in every part of the country where it has been used. There is beauty and taste enough in the bottles and in the labels in which they are enveloped, to induce a purchase, even if the preparation itself were not one of the "sovereignest in the world," as every one must believe it is—that is, every one who would not resist a mass of documentary evidence conclusive enough to convert a Turk to Christianity. Buy one of the bottles, gentle reader, and see whether you do not agree with us on this point.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
may 22 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A new and valuable improvement in Lock Gates.

THE subscriber has invented a new mode for opening lock gates for passing boats, &c., which possesses great advantages over the old plan, and having obtained a patent for his improvement, he is now prepared to sell his rights for any portion of the United States, either for canal or river navigation.

As the Monongahela Navigation Company have adopted this improvement, an opportunity is offered to all who are desirous of seeing it in operation, at lock No. 1, about one mile above this city, at which place the patentee can at all times be consulted by letter or otherwise. Below will be found a testimony of the character and worth of the improvement from so respectable a source that it cannot fail to secure its adoption by all canal and slack water companies. HENRY McCARTY.

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1844.

TESTIMONIALS.

Governor METCALFE, President of the Board of Internal Improvements of Kentucky, accompanied by Captain Sanders of the Corps of Engineers, and Superintendant of the Ohio River Improvements, visited on Friday morning Lock No. 1 on the Monongahela, to examine the new arrangements invented by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Henry McCarty, for suspending and working the gates. They were both highly pleased with the invention, and the Governor expressed himself strongly in favor of having the principle applied to the lock gates on the Kentucky and Green rivers. The improvements on these rivers are of the same character as those on the Monongahela—all adding to the vast commerce of our beautiful Ohio. Mr. McCarty's invention has all the useful character of simplicity and practicability. By the aid of iron rods almost the entire weight of the gate is supported, and the friction roller at the bottom dispensed with. A triangular lever at the end of which is supported on a wheel traversing the top of the lock wall, is worked by an endless chain around a capstan. Neither chains nor rollers work under water. All repairs are tangible and in sight.—One leaf of the gate, swing under the new arrangement is opened in *three quarters* of a minute by one man—whereas it takes *three and a half* in mates for three men to open the leaf of the other gate, which is suspended in the ordinary manner—thereby lessening the time of locking at least five minutes, which with the saving of labor recommends this invention for adoption on all slack-water navigatio. The locks on the Monongahela improvement, on which this invention has been tried and is in operation, are 50 feet chambers, the size of the locks at Louisville. may 14—d1w&w2m.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.

I HAVE been afflicted with